The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7388. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

THE SIOUX DESIRE TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT DIRECT—DISTRUST OF THE OFFICERS WITH WHOM THEY HAVE COME IN CONTACT—A STRUGGLE BETWEEN TRADERS, AGENTS, AND THE "SQUAW MEN"—DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG THE WESTERN MEN INTERESTED AS TO THE BLACK HILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Sioux Indians now here manifest much dissatisfaction, and to-day have held private conferences in order to agree upon a plan of operations for the forthcoming council. They seem willing to agree to a treaty for the cession of the Black Hills country, but will hold out for the best terms that can be obtained. They are displeased because the Government would not permit a larger number of their people to visit Washington, and in consequence are unwilling to sign any treaty in this city. In conversation to-day they said they will hear what the Great Father proposes, and will go back to their people and present the proposition. Their disposition is to wait for the proposition of the Government, and have it amended, if they can, to meet their views, and then take it to their people and advocate its adoption in a general council. They say they have no authority to sign a treaty ceding their country, and as the Government would not permit them to bring a sufficient number of the people, they must take the treaty back with them, and the ratification must take place there. They are outspoken in their want of confidence in those with whom they have had official dealings. They believe in the Great Father whom they regard as a great Chief, and will not be entirely satisfied unless he superintends the negotiations in person. If they agree to a treaty they want it written down and read to them by the President. And they want him, in their presence, to designate the Commissioners who are to visit their country to finally conclude the treaty. This they want done so that they will have the assurance that they are not being deceived, and that they may identify the Commissioners and know those who visit them are really the men designated by the President. The refusal to permit them to fetch their own interpreters is another cause for dissatisfaction and suspicion. They say the interpreters who accompany them are selected by the agents, and are in the employ and interest of the Government. Interpreters of their own selection should be allowed that they might be informed of any duplicity attempted by the agents and their interpreters. This plan of campaign is evidently not of their own invention, yet its justice cannot be denied. So impressed are the Indians with the belief that they have been imposed upon through the duplicity of interpreters that they have brought four of their own with them, and will not go into council unless they can be present. These four interpreters are white men, who have been among the Sioux for many years, two of them having squaw wives and grown up children. They have great influence with the Indians and seem to be directing their councils. Of course they expect their reward, and the situation looks as if it was to be a contest for power and spoils between the agents and traders on the one hand, and the "squaw men" on the other. The chiefs to-day also expressed dissatisfaction with the interpretations of Rev. Mr. Hinman yesterday. They say he speaks Santee Sioux, which they do not perfectly understand, and that they cannot make him fully understand the Teton Sioux which they speak. Mr. Hinman is the missionary brought here by the Government as a check upon the interpreters. A number of traders are also hanging around the Indians and fraternizing with the agents and interpreters. From what can be learned of their feelings towards intruders in the Black Hills country, it is pretty certain those who may fall into their hands will be summarily dealt with. Until the Government acquires the title, they will resist all intrusions. Crazy Horse, one of the bravest and most skillful soldiers of the Ogalalas, purposed accompanying the present visitors to Washington, but before the departure concluded to remain behind to guard the Black Hills. He is now engaged in that duty, and has with him a large number of warriors.

AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

In the hope of facilitating the negotiations for which the Indians have been brought to Washington, an informal conference was held to-night, at which were present Assistant Secretary Cowen, Commissioner Smith, Bishop Hare, Senators Paddock and Hitchcock, Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming; Gov. Pennington, of Dakota, and representatives of the Indians. It seems that the Indians are willing to give up the privilege of hunting in the Republican River country, which is the subject of interest for the Nebraska Senators. They will give no encouragement of trading for the Black Hills country till they have had the propositions made them here submitted to and ratified by the people they have left at home. There was discovered a notable want of harmony in the views of the Western people present at the council. Gov. Thayer said the Black Hills were full of gold, and ought to be opened up for settlement. Gov. Pennington said there was no gold, and that none but cut-throats and adventurers wanted to go there. He admitted his people had had wrong ideas on the subject, but they had been, nevertheless, more modest than their neighbors.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FORGING THE PRESIDENT'S NAME.

An applicant for reinstatement to a clerkship in the Pension Bureau recently presented to the Commissioner his application, upon the back of which was a forged indorsement of the President. The Commissioner suspected the genuineness of the indorsement when presented to him, and wrote to the President regarding it, and to-day received a communication from Mr. Luckey, Private Secretary, saying that the indorsement was a forgery. This morning the applicant again appeared at the Pension Office, when the Commissioner escorted him to the office of Gen. Cowen, before whom he laid all the facts. Gen. Cowen questioned him as to how he obtained the indorsement, and he said he got it through a man from Alabama, at the same time mentioning the last name of a member of Congress of excellent repute from the State named. He did not know whether the man was a member of Congress or not, but he told him (the applicant) that he could get the President's indorsement through Gen. Dent, and a few days later handed him this paper indorsed as above stated. He gave this man $10 for his services, the last money he had in the world, and supposed the indorsement genuine. He did not know whether the man was in town or not, and did not know where he boarded. Gen. Cowen informed him that forgery was a very serious offense, and that he must find this man from Alabama and bring him before him, as he was determined to sift the matter to the bottom. The young man, who is a German, went away exceedingly sorrowful, and it is just barely possible that he may find the man who, he says, secured the forged indorsement.

REMOVAL OF REVENUE OFFICERS IN ILLINOIS.

The following is a list of Internal Revenue officers recently dismissed in the First District of Illinois: Storekeepers—James Miller, John Steinmetz, T. Witte, Henry Wend, G. D. Phelps, J. A. Forsyth, Ernst Mattern, and Nathan Gatzert. Gaugers—B. Miller, L. Mattern, A. Waterman, R. Backe, G. F. Robinson, and D. L. Taylor.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

The following is an official statement of the seizures made by the Internal Revenue office in the First Illinois District: Parker R. Mason, rectifying house, value $6,503 90; Roelle, Junker & Co., rectifying house, value $24,005 26; Galson & Eastman, rectifying house, value $26,421 80; the distillery of the Union Copper Distillery Company, $36,747 25; and the distillery of E. G. Russell, $9,998 75. In addition to these the department is advised of the seizure of the distillery of C. C. Marshall, in the Tenth Ohio District, valued at $9,755 90, of two small stills in the Fourth Georgia District, and of two oxen, with a wagon and harness, in the Second District of Tennessee. The aggregate valuation of the seizures reported to-day is $113,504 80.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander C. M. Chester, Boatswain Andrew Milne, and Acting Gunner Robert Summers have been ordered to the practice ship Constellation, at Norfolk, Va. Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Torney has been detached from the Roanoke, at New-York, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford has been detached from special duty connected with the Darien survey, and ordered to the Roanoke. First Lieut. J. W. MacMurray, First Artillery, has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and ordered to join his regiment, the order to take effect June 17.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Everett B. Pomeroy to be United States Attorney for the Territory of Arizona. The following appointments of Internal Revenue Store-keepers have been made: Henry B. McCulloch, Thirtieth District of New-York; David Purnam and Robert Young, Fourth District of California. Theodore T. Benton has been appointed Gauger for the Fourth District of California, and Andrew J. Patterson for the First District of Tennessee.

THE TREASURY.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,767,139; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,525,000; coin, $92,726,026, including $21,138,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $446,443; and the Custom receipts $377,866.

AN ABSCONDING LAWYER.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PROMINENT BOSTON LAWYER WITH MONEY HELD IN TRUST, LEAVING DEFICITS IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF WHICH HE WAS AN OFFICER.

BOSTON, May 20.—The *Evening Journal* states that one of the most prominent lawyers of this city, and former President of a safe manufacturing company, disappeared from this city last Friday, and an investigation of his affairs since then develops astounding dishonesty on his part, involving heavy loss to many persons of whose funds he was custodian. The *Journal* says, without giving the name of the person: "A few months since a gentleman who had occasion to look into the affairs of the missing lawyer obtained a schedule of his property, and it was then estimated that it amounted in value to more than $200,000. Since then some of it has disappeared, and attachments have been put upon what remains. He has been noted as a conservative, steady-going man, whose counsel was sought by investors, and who, as a guardian of trust property, stood second to no one in the confidence of the community."

THE NAME OF THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLER AND THE AMOUNTS TAKEN.

BOSTON, May 20.—The lawyer mentioned above is Mr. Abraham Jackson, hitherto one of the most respected men in legal and business circles. He is charged with being in default $35,000 in the accounts of the old Franklin Insurance Company, of which he was Receiver; also $24,000 private funds for which he was Trustee. The American Steam Safe Company, of which he was President, was, it is alleged, compelled to suspend owing to a deficit of $50,000, which he was unable to explain. It is further claimed that another party has lost $50,000 by his operations, and that Mr. Jerome Jackson, as mortgagee, used one note in various banks, securing loans on false pretenses. Parties holding his notes are reticent, and the further the investigation proceeds the more complicated the affair becomes.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

LAWLESS CONDUCT OF CORTINA AND HIS FOLLOWERS—THEY HANG THE ALCALDE AND SHOOT A COMPLAINANT.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 20.—Mexican cavalry has been stationed at various points between Camargo and Matamoras. Gen. Cortina has had a difficulty with Senor Trevino, living near Reynosa. Trevino was informed of the theft of some cattle. He found the thieves, and recognized them as servants of Cortina, and, riding up to the party, informed them that they must go with him before the Alcalde. They fired upon him, and he returned the fire, killing one man and wounding another. He then made prisoner the head man of one of Cortina's ranches. Cortina, with 135 men, went to the Alcalde and demanded the prisoner's release. The demand was refused, whereupon Cortina hanged the Alcalde, and afterward shot Senor Trevino. Yesterday Cortina received an order to report to the City of Mexico for duty. He declined to obey the order, stating that his resignation had been forwarded to the proper authorities.

Capt. McNally's company is stationed at Edinburgh. The Captain has information of the crossing of three droves of stolen cattle within the last week. Some depredations are reported along the route from Ringgold to Fort Brown.

THE REGISTERED LETTER SYSTEM.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT TO BE IN OPERATION IN A FEW DAYS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Postmaster General Jewell will in a few days inaugurate a system of through registered pouches between all the large and important distributing offices in the country. Heretofore all registered packages have been sent in mail pouches in common with all other kinds of mail matter, and have of necessity been handled by all the postal clerks on the routes between the points of mailing and destination. Under the new system all such packages sent from any of the large cities to another will be inclosed in a registered pouch, locked at the sending office, and not unlocked until it reaches its destination. As special locks will be used, with keys at each end of the route only, and no intermediate person will hold keys to these pouches, it is confidently expected that this system will afford the greatest possible security to all valuable packages sent through the mails as registered mail. Senders will register such packages in the same manner and the same rates as at present, and will receive all the advantages of the new system. The postal clerks on the postal cars will be relieved from a large amount of labor, handling only the pouches instead of every package, as heretofore, and will thus gain time and distribute all other mail matter with more celerity. The first pouch will be placed on the route from Boston to New-Orleans; then from New-York to San Francisco, including Cincinnati and St. Louis. Should the system work with satisfaction on these routes, it will be extended to and from all the principal cities in the United States. This system has been discussed somewhat for a year or two, but nothing was perfected until Mr. Jewell took the matter in hand. He will announce the details in a few days.

STRIKE OF LABORERS IN CEMENT QUARRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 20.—The laborers in the cement quarries of Rock Locks, Greenkill, Hickory Bush, White Port, and Rosendale, to the number of 500, struck to-day for higher wages. They have been paid $1 20 per day and demand $1 50. The cement dealers say the price of cement is so low they cannot afford to pay more. The strikers so far are quiet.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN.

OSCEOLA, PENN., SWEPT OVER BY FOREST FIRES.

THE INHABITANTS HEMMED IN BY THE SMOKE AND FIRE—DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE MEN TO FIGHT THE FLAMES—ESCAPE OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO PHILLIPSBURG THROUGH THE BURNING WOODS IN A TRAIN OF BOX-CARS—EXPLOSION OF POWDER—SAWED LUMBER WORTH $1,500,000 DESTROYED, WITH THREE SAW MILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 20.—One of the most destructive forest fires that has ever occurred in this section of the country is now raging all around the top of the mountain near the summit of which the town of Osceola stood at 10 o'clock this morning. For the past two weeks fires kindled by sparks from the locomotives were burning in the woods along the side of the mountain, but they were not of a threatening nature, and did not cause any apprehension in the minds of the people. This morning, however, a brisk wind sprang up from the north-west, which, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, had increased to a terrible gale. The town of Osceola, containing 1,500 inhabitants, is situated on the brow of a hill, which is itself surrounded by a number of lesser hills, all thickly wooded. Early in the forenoon the chutes of the Philadelphia Mine, nearly opposite the town, took fire, and almost simultaneously the flames began to creep out of the woods all around the town. Even then no danger was anticipated, and it was not until the flames had actually caught some of the houses on the outskirts that the people began to realize their position.

THE FIRE SWEEPING THROUGH THE TOWN.

At noon the guests of the Lipton House—among them your correspondent—not knowing of the danger to the town, were joking about the possibility of the fire reaching the kitchen before the conclusion of dinner. An hour afterward the Lipton House was in ashes, and the guests, with a number of others, were fighting the flames around the office in which this dispatch is being written. Inside, the place was filled with terrified women, and outside the men were carrying pails of water through the blinding smoke to dampen the wooden structure and prevent the sparks from igniting it.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN ESCAPE TO PHILLIPSBURG.

After the flames had caught the upper end of the town, they swept down the side of the mountain with terrible rapidity. The fire burning in the woods all around sent up clouds of smoke, which completely enveloped the town. For a time egress seemed impossible, but the violence of the wind occasionally lifted the smoke, and enabled the affrighted population to make their way toward the depot. Here there was a terrible suspense of nearly an hour. No train was in the depot, and the flames were rapidly approaching the frame dwelling used by the railroad company. On every side the fire barred escape. Fortunately the telegraph lines were working, and assistance was asked from the fire departments of Tyrone and Altoona. When the hope of escape was least, Mr. Daniel Wood, the train master on the Moshannon and Clearfield branches of the road, ran a train of about twenty box-cars into the depot, and at once commenced to load them with women and children. It seemed almost impossible that the train could pass with safety through the burning woods, but a successful trip was made, and the human freight taken to Phillipsburg, a large town situated on a large tract of cleared land, some miles above this place.

THE FIRE GOING DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

After the fire commencing at the top of the mountain had swept down until it joined the flames reaching out from the woods on the side opposite to that where it commenced, a hope was still entertained that a large saw-mill owned by the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, situated on the Moshannon, just at the edge of the woods at the western end of the town, might be saved, and with it that portion of the town immediately adjoining the mill. The mill contained 14,000,000 feet of cut lumber. Mr. Lacoste, the Superintendent, with a number of his men, tried to fight the flames with buckets of water, but the unequal contest ended after two hours' hard work.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

Hardly had the flames found their way into the lumber-piles when a terrible explosion was heard, and a house some distance away was blown into atoms. It had been a hardware store, and in the stock were two barrels of blasting powder. The explosion sent the burning fragments of the house in different directions and besides igniting a portion of the town at that time untouched by the flames, set fire to the woods a long distance back of the place where the fire first appeared.

$1,500,000 WORTH OF CUT LUMBER BURNED.

Besides the saw mill just spoken of there were three other saw mills in the immediate vicinity burned to the ground. The loss on cut lumber alone which was ready to be shipped will be over $1,500,000. Police Capt. Clarke and Sheriff McPherson were both in the town when the fire broke out, and—

[At this point in our dispatch the Western Union Telegraph operator says he "lost Osceola at 11:40 P. M.," several telegraph poles having been burned with no hope of reopening communication.—ED. TIMES.]

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE OSCEOLA TELEGRAPH OFFICE BURNED.

TYRONE, Penn., May 20.—A large fire is raging at Osceola. The Western Union Telegraph office has been burned, and telegraphic communication is severed. Fire engines have been sent up from this place. Lumber piles on both sides of the railroad are now burning. It is rumored that the Powellton coal mine, near Osceola, is on fire. The origin of the fire is thought to be accidental.

OTHER FOREST FIRES.

TOBYHANNA, PENN., ENDANGERED—SAW MILLS AND LUMBER DESTROYED.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 20.—This afternoon the forests around Tobyhanna, a town some twenty-five miles distant on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, took fire, and the utmost excitement prevailed among the citizens who feared its destruction. The most vulnerable point of attack for the flames was the extensive saw mill of William E. Dodge & Co., which had a narrow escape. The fire is still raging, but it is thought that all danger to the town for this night is past. Gangs of men are out combatting the flames at many points. The spectacle of the burning forests is a terrific one.

MOUNTAINS ON FIRE IN NEW-YORK.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 20.—The mountains in this section are again being devastated by fire, which generally sweeps over them semi-annually. The air is thick with smoke, and the lurid glare of the flames illumine the horizon by night. As yet no further damage than the destruction of the young growth of timber has been caused in this section, but the news from up the Delaware is not so cheering. Two or three saw mills have been destroyed. The fires are caused by hunters and mischievous boys.

MINOR FIRES.

At 10:30 A. M. yesterday the furniture warehouse of J. A. Baldwin, at Nos. 46 and 48 Fourth street, Williamsburg, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was quickly given, and before the flames were mastered the damage had reached $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance in local companies. The building, owned by Charles Wilson, was damaged $1,000; insured in Williamsburg City Insurance Company for $10,000. The fire caught from some oiled rags in the repairing-room on the top floor.

A fire broke out in Spuler's pottery, Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday night, causing a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000. The flames were confined to the main building and wareroom. The works are insured as follows: In the Franklin, of Philadelphia, $6,000; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $15,000; Reliance, of Philadelphia, $5,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $5,000; The People's, of Trenton, $5,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the apartments of John Griffin, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 141 Duane street. Damage, $100.

THE CENTENNIAL.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION—SETTLING DOWN TO WORK IN EARNEST—IMPORTANT MATTERS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 20, 1875.

The second day of the session of the United States Centennial Commission found the members ready for work, and eager to proceed to business of vital importance to the success of the enterprise. Promptly at 11 o'clock A. M. the meeting was called to order by Gen. Hawley, at the Continental Hotel.

The credentials of Hon. Edward R. Bagwell, of Virginia, were received, and the gentleman was admitted to a seat. Letters regretting inability to be present, were read from Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire; Mr. Paul, of Colorado, and Mr. Hayden, of Utah. Mr. Powell, of Rhode Island, resigned his seat as a member on account of business interfering with his attendance at the sessions of the Commission.

Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, said that to-day the people of South Carolina were celebrating the Mecklenburg Centennial, at Charlotte, N. C.; therefore, he thought it proper that some official recognition of this fact should be taken by the commission. He then offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth the views of the body.

Gen. Hawley said that a member of the commission had anticipated this action, and forwarded a telegram early this morning, depending upon the commission to sanction the doing. He then read the following, which is a copy of the dispatch:

> The United States Centennial Commission, in annual meeting near Independence Hall, send most cordial and fraternal greetings, with the warmest wishes for your success and happiness. Pray come up, as your fathers did, to meet your brothers, and finish the work next year at Philadelphia.
>
> For the Commission.
>
> J. R. HAWLEY, President.
>
> JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The reading of the telegram was greeted with applause, and it was agreed that its sentiments were those of the members of the Commission.

The next business in order, by agreement yesterday, was the election of officers, and the selection of a new Executive Committee. Mr. Dufree, of Oregon, opened the ball, and moved that the election be postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Peters, of Virginia, moved to amend that an election be held for all the officers except the Executive Committee.

This called several members to their feet, as it was found that there was a decided dissatisfaction with the report of the Executive Committee. A number of members thought that the committee had slighted its work, and held the opinion that the questions which were of the most vital importance to the public had not been acted upon by the committee. While not impugning the integrity of the gentlemen concerned, they thought that the body had been lax in its manner of doing things.

Mr. Morrell, Pennsylvania, in defense of the committee, said that all work had been performed which had come before them, and that the committee had nursed the "child" like a mother, when its chances of life were slim. He favored the idea of an election for a new committee immediately, and wanted the commission to give them a plan to proceed upon, and he would not then doubt but that the most ardent gentlemen would be satisfied.

Gen. Hawley retired from the chair for a few minutes, and said there was work for the committee to perform which was not in proper shape to go before the public. He referred to the numerous "concessions," or licenses, to be given for the erection of restaurants, amusement halls, private houses, &c., within the inclosure of the exhibition grounds. These would net the commission a large revenue. He did not want to let the public know all these details. If he did all the restaurant-keepers and showmen in the country would sail down in a body and overwhelm it. He suggested the propriety of an executive session to consider private matters.

A motion was made and at 11:30 the body went into executive session. At 2 o'clock they adjourned.

It was learned that the important questions which were under consideration included a charge in the price of admission, whether the Exhibition shall be kept open on Sunday and in the evening, and, the most important of all, the proposed abolition of the Executive Committee. This latter point, it is said, is to be met by the drafting of plans by the commission, as to what matters they wish particular attention given to, and the whole affair to be under the charge of the Director General, who shall be vested with authority to carry them out.

At 4 o'clock the commission again met, and went into executive session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A better feeling was brought about at the afternoon session of the commission, and the opposition shown in the morning to the Executive Committee was dissipated. The trouble seems to have been that the committee has been exercising powers which did not rightfully belong to it, and has given attention to matters which should have gone direct to the main body. The position which the committee shall occupy hereafter will be fully defined, and all future trouble avoided on that score. Commissioner Lowry, of Iowa, introduced a resolution fixing the price of admission at fifty cents on all days except Thursday, when but twenty-five shall be charged. He took ground in favor of his resolution that at least one day should be set apart for working men, and that they be enabled to view the exhibition at less cost than their wealthy brethren. There was decided opposition to the motion, the commission holding that such a course would only benefit Philadelphians exclusively. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. The committee to whom was referred the question of the propriety of the commission making an award of prizes for international sports held a meeting and agreed to report favorably. Mr. Parsons, of Texas, is among the most ardent supporters of this idea. Mr. Beckwith, of New-York, said if the commission agreed to this he did not doubt that the yachtsmen of New-York would raise all the funds necessary for an international contest in their line. The session adjourned after 6 o'clock, and will be resumed at 11 to-morrow, when an election for officers will be held.

BISHOP JAGGAR.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Bishop Jaggar's reception by the citizens of Cincinnati, at the Burnet House, last night, was a fine affair and largely attended. The large drawing-rooms were profusely decorated with flowers, and a bountiful lunch was spread.

ALBANY.

NO COMPROMISE REACHED BY THE SUPPLY BILL CONFERENCE.

THE NEW-YORK CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION—WHAT IT ACTUALLY MEANS—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION BILL—MR. HAMMOND'S EXPLANATION OF THE "CHECK" AFFAIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 20, 1875.

The question of final adjournment has been for three or four days dependent wholly on the result of the conference on the Supply bill, and this result is, at 4 o'clock to-day, but little nearer adjustment than it was this morning.

The resolution adopted yesterday for the investigation of the whole administration of criminal law in the City of New-York has created no little discussion among politicians here, and it is fully understood that the drift of the whole inquiry is to be carried against the District Attorney's office in particular, and against other departments of criminal administration in general. The reason for this is understood to be the chagrin of John Kelly at the fact that Coroner Croker's case did not reach a conclusion more satisfactory to the Coroner himself, to Mr. Kelly, to the Eighteenth Assembly District organization, and to the institution of Tammany Hall at large. The Committee of Inquiry will probably consist of Messrs. T. C. Campbell, Daly, McGowan, Hess, and Seward, Mr. Waehner's name being now likely to be omitted in favor of Mr. McGowan.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Assembly were generally unimportant to-day, and the morning session occupied but two hours—from 10 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.—when a recess was taken until 4 P. M., to enable the Supply Bill Conference Committee to hold a sitting. Shortly after the opening of the session Mr. Hammond arose to a question of privilege, and read from the report of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and Albany *Evening Journal* on the debate in reference to the County Treasurer's bill, wherein Mr. Lincoln charged that at some period while Mr. Hammond was Deputy Attorney General he received, in a corrupt way, a canal draft for $7,000 or $8,000 from a canal contractor, which was collected through an Albany banker. Mr. Hammond said:

MR. SPEAKER: While this matter rested as a simple aspersion by my colleague, I felt disinclined to notice it; but after reading the reports of the public press I feel it incumbent upon me to declare distinctly, and in the most unqualified terms, that never, at any time, did I receive a canal draft, or any other draft, from Mr. Van Dusen or any other canal contractor, directly or indirectly, for any sum whatever, in an official or any other capacity; that I never collected such a draft during my term of office, nor at any other time. The only canal draft I ever owned was for about $600, and which came into my possession in a perfectly legitimate and honorable business way, and for which I paid full value in money, and which I collected through a bank in this City one year ago last January. The check was made payable to the firm with which I am connected simply for convenience and for no other reason.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION BILL.

When the bill in relation to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce was put on its passage, there was a sharp opposition feeling developed, and negative votes dropped in quite fast. Mr. Husted, of Westchester, said it would be a disgrace if the bill did not receive the assent of this Legislature. Talk about the expense the bill would incur! The merchants of New-York City pay nearly one-half of the taxes of this State, and had been foremost in carrying it to the commercial supremacy, which it now maintained. He hoped every member on this floor would give it his hearty support. He would vote "yea." From this point the fortunes of the bill seemed to change, and quite a number who had voted in the negative changed their votes to the affirmative. Mr. McGowan, of New-York, then spoke against the bill, urging that this court was not needed, and that the bill proposed to entail an unnecessary expense on the people for the benefit and convenience of a class. Mr. Prince, of Queens, spoke earnestly in favor of the bill, and said those who voted for it might to their dying day look back to the act with satisfaction. In the course of his remarks Mr. Gedney rose to ask a question, when Mr. Prince retorted angrily, "I don't want to be interrupted—certainly not by a Republican from New-York who has voted against this bill;" and, trifling as that hot-worded remark may seem, it came near defeating the bill. At this point nearly two-thirds of the members had voted, and the Democrats, noting Mr. Prince's words, took the cue that the bill was a Republican party measure and began to change their votes to the negative, while those who had not voted now voted in the negative. When but twelve names remained to be called there were still eighteen votes required to carry the bill, but the Democrats began again to change their votes to the affirmative, as it was clearly seen that a negative vote might need a good deal of explanation hereafter, and as the result of some "log-rolling" and delay, the passage of the bill occupying a full half-hour, it was carried by the following vote, Democrats in Roman, Republicans in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. *Alvord*, Barkley, *Barrow*, Beardsley, Benedict, Berry, *Bishop*, *Bordwell*, *Bowen*, *Braman*, Broas, Brown, *Burtis*, *Calkins*, *Clark*, Comstock, *Daggett*, Daly, *Decker*, Edson, *Farrar*, *Fay*, Friend, *Gallagher*, *Green*, Giffin, Hammond, *Hepburn*, *Hess*, *Hinckley*, Holmes, *Houghton*, *Hussey*, *Husted*, Ives, *W. A. Johnson*, Kennaday, Kirk, Krack, Kshinka, *Law*, Lawrence, *Lawson*, Lewis, *Lillybridge*, *Lincoln*, McGroarty, Merwin, Muller, *Peck*, *Petty*, *Pope*, *Prince*, Roscoe, *Russell*, *Sanford*, Schenck, Schieffelin, Schuyler, Scudder, *Seward*, Sherman, *Sherwood*, Silverman, Stephens, *Struble*, *W. F. Taylor*, *Tewksbury*, *Tremain*, *Vedder*, Vosburgh, Wachner, *Wellington*, Wenzel, *West*, *Whitmore*, *Willis*, *Worth*, Wurts, Yost—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Bennett, Bradley, Brogan, T. C. Campbell, Coffey, Costigan, Ely, Faulkner, Fish, *Gedney*, Haeschel, Hogan, Keenan, McGowan, O'Keefe, Page, Pierson, Ransom, Reilly, Rich, Shiel, Smith, G. Taylor—23.

The House this afternoon passed the bill providing for the appropriation of $50,000 for the dredging and improvement of the Hudson River, between Troy and Coxsackie, and $10,000 for the improvement of Catskill Creek. Also the bill to amend section 111 of the Charter of New-York City, by making printing contracts payable by and on account of "the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York," instead of on account of the "departments" of the City Government, as hitherto there has been trouble attending the payment of bills for publishing and stationery furnished to the courts, and contractors have been compelled to sue the Controller, holding that the courts were not "departments" of the City Government.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The only business of note transacted in the Senate this morning, besides the rapid-transit matters, reported in another column, was the reconsideration and the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to audit claims for furnishing armories and drill-rooms, the defeat of the *Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide* job which proposed to give to the proprietors of that journal the exclusive right of taking memoranda for publication from the books of the registers of New-York and Kings Counties, and the passage of the bills allowing the Police Department to issue subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses, and preventing the throwing of offal and carrion into New-York Bay.

THE LOCAL TAX BILL.

CONFERENCE REPORT AGREED TO—THE SUPPLY BILL—THE CANAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—One of the most important bills relating to New-York City, and known as Controller Green's Taxation bill, was reported from a Conference Committee, and the report concurred in by both Houses to-day. This is one of the six bills introduced by Senator Booth, and known, collectively, as the Booth bills. It provides for the raising of $1,500,000 by general taxation for the payment of the City's proportion of the cost of the Fourth avenue improvement, one half to be raised this year and the other half in 1876.

The Conference Committee on the Supply bill was to have held a session at 10 o'clock to-night, but after assembling agreed to adjourn until to-morrow morning.

The Joint Legislative Committee for the investigation of the canal management, held a special meeting to-day, and adopted a resolution inviting a conference with the Governor's Canal Investigating Commission, for the purpose of securing a harmonious plan of action. As both bodies will be separately engaged in their investigations during the recess, it was deemed most advisable that they should consult so that their proceedings might not any time conflict with each other. The resolution was forwarded to the commission. The committee propose that their Chairman and counsel should meet the Commissioners and agree with them on the course of action to be pursued.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

THE DISPUTE IN THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—AN AGREEMENT REACHED REGARDING THE NEW CAPITOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—The Conference Committee upon the Supply bill reached a conclusion upon the dispute relating to the new Capitol clause this afternoon, by determining to recommend that the Auditor be substituted for the Controller in the commission supposed by the Senate to take charge of the construction of the building. The commission will thus be composed of the Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, and Attorney General, and the other provisions relating to the Capitol remain as fixed by the Senate. Upon the Elmira Reformatory clause no decision was reached, and it is very unlikely that any can be by this committee. It is thought probable that this fact will be reported by the committee to-morrow, and it is quite as likely that the Assembly will then recede from its position, as that a third committee will be appointed. In that case an adjournment can easily be had to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over the Southern States and the Ohio Valley. South and west winds, increasing to high, have prevailed on the Middle Atlantic coast. South-west winds prevail in the interior of the country. Cloudy and rainy weather are reported from the Ohio Valley to Arkansas and Iowa. Partly cloudy and clear weather prevail elsewhere, with generally higher temperature, except in the extreme north-west. The rivers have fallen, and especially at Cincinnati and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, south and east winds, partly cloudy and clear warmer weather, with possibly occasional rain in the Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with stationary temperatures, except in the former district, cloudy weather and possibly light rain.

For the upper lakes, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, somewhat lower temperature, north and west winds, clearer and clearing weather.

The rivers will fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	53°	53°	3:30 P. M.	61°	77°
6 A. M.	55°	54°	6 P. M.	55°	75°
9 A. M.	62°	63°	9 P. M.	55°	69°
12 M.	65°	74°	12 P. M.	53°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.......66⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......57⅜°

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF SEAMEN WRECKED OFF ANTICOSTI ISLAND—SEVEN FROZEN TO DEATH IN THE RIGGING, AND SIX LOST IN TRYING TO LAND—THE ICE STILL FIRM IN PARTS OF THE GULF.

QUEBEC, May 20.—A letter received to-day from the light-house keeper at the south-west point of Anticosti Island says: "On the 22d of November last, the brigantine Orient ran ashore seven miles from this island. The Captain and seven men were frozen to death in the rigging, and six men perished in attempting to reach the shore. Joyce, the chief mate, and Moore, a deck-hand, landed safely, but badly frozen."

A letter from Cape Ray, Newfoundland, dated May 5, says: "The ice is very firm here yet. Not a single open space of water is to be seen with a glass from the top of the light-house. The ice is piled up and rough. Vessels for the seal fishery have a poor prospect, owing to the large quantities of ice in the Gulf.

A schooner bottom up passed down the river yesterday. There is too much sea on for any one to attempt to follow.

The latest report from the steamer Chesapeake says she is discharging her cargo into schooners."

THE MURDER OF MISS WHITBY NEAR TRAPPE.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., May 20.—There is still great excitement here over the brutal murder of Miss Mary Ann Whitby at the residence of James R. Weikle, her sister's husband, near Trappe, on Tuesday last. Mr. and Mrs. Weikle started from home for this place in the morning, Weikle having been called on a jury. They left at home Miss Whitby and their hired boy, Thomas Francis Curley, aged about eighteen years. The latter has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Yesterday John Herpst was also arrested. He answers to the description given by the boy Curley of the tramp whom, he alleged, he had seen leaving the house during the afternoon, and on whom he endeavored to throw suspicion. Herpst had been complained of by a woman for following her, and was captured while trying to climb into a yard in the town. His account of himself was that he came from Reading, and was peddling brushes. It is hoped that the Coroner's investigation will throw some light on the mystery.

THE MEMPHIS WATER-WORKS SOLD BY AUCTION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—The Memphis Water-works were sold by auction to-day, for the benefit of the first mortgage bond-holders, and were purchased by W. P. Wallace, President of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Charles Keep, Manager of the Holly Water-works Company, Lockport, N. Y., and William Goodman, Vice President of the Third National Bank of Cincinnati—each of which institutions held large amounts of the bonds. The price was $270,000, being little more than half the cost of the works.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—The Supreme Council of United Friends of Temperance is now in session in this city. The order is now established in ten States, of which eight are represented in this session. A new ritual has been adopted. The order now numbers 860 subordinate councils, with 40,000 to 50,000 members, and is reported rapidly increasing.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The fifteenth anniversary of the American Tract Society was held here last night, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. The Secretary's report shows that nearly eighty million pages of various publications have been distributed during the year. The total receipts have been $652,872, and the expenses $650,187. During the last half century the society has printed 5,230,397,338 copies of publications. Its total receipts have been $13,597,589. The receipts of the decade show very satisfactory progress. Addresses were delivered by Rev. William Gillies, of Scotland, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Sr., of New-York, and others.

UPSETTING OF A YACHT AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—By the capsizing of a yacht this forenoon, near the Lime Kiln Crossing, Detroit River, K. C. Barker, Frederick Dudgeon, Frank Webb, and a boy named Miller, were drowned. Mr. Barker's body is the only one recovered. The capsized yacht was the Mattie, loaded with ballast for the yacht Cora, lying at Gibraltar.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20.—The Episcopal Council decided to-day to meet next year at Alexandria. The annual reports of Bishops Johns and White were read, showing that over 800 persons have been confirmed during the year, 12 ministers ordained priests, and 9 made deacons, 7 new churches consecrated, and that there are now 12 candidates for holy orders. About 200 clerical and lay delegates are present.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON THE USAGES OF WAR.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian Government will await the replies of the several States to its communication in relation to the conference upon the usages of war.

FRANCE.

TWO COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL TO BE APPOINTED.

PARIS, May 20.—The Superior Commission upon International Exhibitions, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to appoint two commissioners to represent France at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, one of whom must reside in the United States and the other in France. Various resolutions were adopted to render the mission effective. The Commission will ask the Assembly for a credit of 600,000 francs to cover the expenses of the French representatives.

FIGARO SUGGESTS POSTPONING REVENGE 100 YEARS.

PARIS, May 20.—An article has appeared in the *Figaro* suggesting that the revenge of France be postponed 100 years, and causes a great sensation. It is asserted by the *Liberté* that the article has been made the subject of Cabinet discussion.

SPAIN.

TWO DAYS FIGHTING NEAR VALMASEDA.

HENDAYE, May 20.—There has been two days' fighting near the town of Valmaseda. The Carlists claim that they have occupied Usurbil and Ario, from which the Alfonsist troops retreated with heavy loss.

GREECE.

DEATH OF THE EX-QUEEN AMELIA.

MUNICH, May 20.—Ex-Queen Amelia, widow of the late King Otho, of Greece, died to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF DUDLEY BAXTER.

LONDON, May 21—5 A. M.—Dudley Baxter is dead.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Ladies' Centennial Festival in Cincinnati opened in Exposition Hall last night.

Hon. Edward Blake has been sworn in as Minister of Justice, and Hon. Mr. Fournier as Postmaster General, of Canada.

Preparations for changing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway are being made on a large scale in the Government shops at Monckton, N. S.

Mr. Heverin, the lawyer in Gerdemann's case in Philadelphia, who incurred proceedings for contempt by his conduct before Judge Briggs, was yesterday fined $100.

The General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in a dispatch to Mr. J. Kiernan, No. 21 Wall street, yesterday, said that, after full investigation, he had found that there were few grasshoppers in the western part of Iowa and Minnesota, and that there were no apprehensions that the crops—which were never better than they are now—would be damaged by them.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The court met pursuant to adjournment. Case No. 69, John Monroe Johnson vs. The United States, Hon. C. Cole, attorney for the complainant, submitted upon the testimony. Case No. 70, Same vs. Same, was submitted on the testimony and oral agreement of counsel. Case No. 71, John W. Wormell vs. The United States, Hon. Jere Wilson, attorney for complainant, submitted upon the testimony. Case No. 73, Jackson and Stevens vs. The United States, W. W. Crapo, attorney for claimant, was grouped with case No. 149, J. C. Ayer & Co. vs. The United States, and case No. 453, Joseph H. Curtis et al. vs. The United States, H. H. Wells for complainants, and submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Case No. 74, William Watkins et al. vs. The United States, W. W. Crapo, attorney for the complainant, was grouped with cases No. 79, Benjamin T. Keith vs. The United States, No. 211, Francis Joseph vs. The United States, and No. 109, Hannah E. Gifford, executrix, vs. The United States, (cases connected with the destruction of the Elisha Dunbar by the Alabama.) Case No. 72, the Emma Jane, was set for to-morrow, Friday.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE INSANE.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 20.—The Association of Medical Superintendents of Insane returned to this city last evening from their excursion to the Willard Asylum for the Insane, in Seneca County. A banquet was given in honor of the association at the asylum, and the institution was inspected throughout by the visitors. This morning's session of the association lasted till 1 o'clock P. M., when an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock P. M., in order to visit the State Asylum for Insane Criminals. This evening a reception in honor of the association will be held at the residence of D. M. Osborne. The programme for the remainder of the session is as follows: Friday the business session will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers; Saturday, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., the association will proceed to the State Asylum at Utica for the final meeting.

A CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20.—A thousand people were at the Exposition Building to-night at the opening of the Ladies' Centennial Tea Party, the proceeds of which go to the Ohio Branch of the Centennial Commission. The halls were tastefully arranged, and booths representing the principal countries of the world were opened. Many of the attendants were dressed in costume corresponding with that of the country they represented. Many of the costumes were of the most elegant description, and were imported from Europe for this occasion. The affair is to be continued during the week, and promises to be a great success.

PURCHASE OF THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The consolidation of the *Globe* and *Democrat* of this city was completed to the satisfaction of all parties in interest last night, and this morning the first number of the *Globe-Democrat* was issued from the old *Democrat* office. Messrs. McKee & Houser, of the *Globe*, have purchased all the stock of the *Democrat* Company, and are sole owners of the consolidated paper. The new journal will appear in folio form for about two weeks, or until certain mechanical arrangements can be completed, when it will be issued as a seven-column quarto. The terms of the purchase have not transpired, but the amount paid is not so large as was paid for the *Democrat* three years ago. Joseph B. McCullough will retain the position as managing editor, and the general editorial staff will not be changed.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20.—Vice President Wilson arrived here at 8:30 P. M. yesterday. He is in excellent health, and delighted with his reception by the people of Kansas. He was serenaded, and subsequently addressed the crowd in front of the hotel. He left for Denver at 2 P. M. to-day, and will arrive there this evening, and remain four days.

A BILLIARD MATCH.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 20.—A match game of billiards for $500 was played here last night between John Bessinger, of Chicago, and William Dodd, of Pittsburg. The game played was the French carom, 500 points up, Bessinger giving Dodd 125 points. The latter won the game, making the required 375 while his opponent had scored only 346. The highest run made was 26.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., May 20.—Rev. Charles S. Macready, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Society here, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Family trouble, causing depression of spirits, prompted the act.

MECKLENBURG.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THAT WAS PASSED ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO—THE OLD NORTH STATE AROUSED—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE AROUND THE SPEAKERS' STAND—PENNSYLVANIA TO NORTH CAROLINA—THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH—THE ADDRESSES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Thursday, May 20, 1875.

Aroused by a fierce cannonading and the clangor of bells, I suddenly comprehend that this is the 20th of May, 1875, and that I am in Charlotte, N. C., where to-day the centennial anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is to be celebrated. This salute of 100 guns and the ringing of all the city bells at sunrise but ushers in the auspicious day, and is the prelude of grander proceedings that will illustrate the occasion.

A hasty walk about Charlotte reveals the fact that, although a city, it is a very small one. But it is well and handsomely located on Sugaw Creek, whose water-power already moves the machinery of several cotton factories; and the sylvan character of the town, with trees, shrubbery, and flowers, all in full foliage and blossom, must make it delightful as a place of quiet residence. The residences stand at wide intervals, surrounded by gardens and groves. Several of the streets are arched avenues of trees, through which the sun does not penetrate the longest and hottest Summer day. In the suburbs, too, appear forest parks composed of giant oaks; and in one of these is finely located the speaking grounds of the centennial.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Independence square commemorates the Mecklenburg Declaration and its site—the resolutions having been adopted in the Queen's Museum, which stood at what is now the corner of Trade and Tryon streets, abutting on this square. But the museum is gone, as is also the old court-house, from the steps of which Col. Thomas Polk read the Declaration to the people one hundred years ago. Nor can I discover any vestiges of the revolutionary period in my hurried tour, and the chance passers that I ask know of nothing of the kind. As Charlotte is in the midst of the gold-bearing region of the Carolinas, there is located here a branch of the United States Mint, and in former days it was kept busy in assaying, melting into bars, and sometimes coining the gold wrought from the mines hereabouts. But I believe few, if any, of the mines are now worked to any extent, and the branch mint here has little or nothing to do, if indeed anything exists of it here now but its name and memory. Otherwise there would have been no necessity to send to the Mint at Philadelphia for the silver and copper medals struck in commemoration of the original Declaration and its centennial. The committee have had two thousand silver ones struck of the size and value of half dollar pieces, and a large number of copper ones, which were freely distributed here to-day. On the obverse of this medal is represented a hornet's nest, typical of the declaration of the royal officers that Mecklenburg in "the days that tried men's souls" was a hornet's nest of rebels; a liberty cap, surrounded by the rays of the rising sun; and beneath, two clasped hands, typical of a reconciled and reunited North and South. On the reverse, within a circle, is inscribed: "May 20, 1775, and May 20, 1875—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

HISTORIC CHARLOTTE.

I am told that the Polk family of this section is the same as that of President James K. Polk, and that he was, in fact, born within a few miles of this place in a log-house, the ruins of which may yet be seen. Col. Thomas Polk, one of the prominent Mecklenburg patriots, was great-uncle to the President. Here, or hereabouts, also dwelt the widow Jackson, whose son Andrew, at the age of seventeen, entered the Continental Army, and was afterward the hero of New-Orleans, and the "Old Hickory," President of the United States. Lord Cornwallis had his head-quarters here in 1780 for awhile, and as he approached the village a dozen Mecklenburgers at the old court-house kept the whole British Army at bay until their numbers were discovered. Cornwallis described "Charlotte's Town" as a right pleasant place even in those days, but said that it was situated in "a —— rebellious country."

To-day Charlotte is ornamented for a grand holiday, and it is quite refreshing to notice among the flags the old standard of the Union. The streets, the hotels, all places, private and public, are crowded to-day, for every part of the State is here represented either by a military company, a fire company, a society of some order, or a delegation of officials or private citizens. Most of these have badges, regalia, inscribed banners or flags, or some device; while some have bands of music, or at least "the ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum." The prominent men of this and the adjoining States are here in force. Virginia sends delegations from all her cities, and Richmond contributes a portion of the First Virginia Regiment and an artillery company, besides a strong civic deputation. The throng is immense for a small place like Charlotte. It is difficult to compute the number of visitors here to-day, but it is safe to estimate them by tens of thousands. The colored people swell the throng at every point with their presence, and thus assist, if not otherwise, in the day's proceedings.

THE PROGRAMME.

A grand procession was formed near Independence square at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Gen. W. R. Cox, of North Carolina, Chief Marshal, and thirty Assistant Marshals, in the following order:

Military Companies.
Fire Companies.
Masonic Lodges.
Odd-Fellows.
Knights of Pythias.
Good Templars.
Patrons of Husbandry.
County Organizations.
Other Associations of City, County and State, and Citizens.
Press Organizations.
Various Centennial Committees.

All accompanied by various bands of music, and having their own special banners, emblems, and insignia. Behind the societies, as an escort of honor, marches a military company, with a band of music. The column closed by a line of carriages, in which, in the order named, came the officials of the United States and other States than North Carolina; the Mayor of Charlotte and other invited guests not provided for previously; orators, reader, and the committees. The procession was a long one, and made quite a brilliant and imposing appearance as it passed through the principal streets. But that larger body of persons, who always and everywhere stay out of the column, and prefer to accompany it in two turbulent and self-obstructing streams, one on each side, were here in all their glory—pursuing the procession through all its movements with indefatigable zeal. The speaking grounds being reached, and the vast audience properly placed by the committees and marshals, the formal proceedings of the day were inaugurated by a fervid and apposite prayer by Rev. A. W. Miller, of Charlotte. Mr. Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence with a good voice and fine effect, as follows:

Resolved, 1st—That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form, or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

Resolved, 2d—That we, the citizens of Mecklenberg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, 3d—That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual coöperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved, 4th—That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law, nor legal office, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws; wherein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

Resolved, 5th—That it is further decreed that all, each and every military officer in this county is hereby retained in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a committeeman, to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a general organized Government be established in this province.

Upon the capacious stand were seated many invited guests, among the most prominent being Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina; Gov. Brogden, of North Carolina; Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina; Gens. Ransom, Hill, Branch, and Clingman, of North Carolina; Gen. Haygood, of South Carolina; Hon. H. L. Davidson, of Tennessee; Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia; Mayor Keiley, of Richmond; Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, and others. The widow of Stonewall Jackson was with the ladies on the stand. The city was illuminated last night as well as to-night, and the local population will keep up the celebration till to-morrow night. The grand stand was handsomely festooned with evergreens, and in front of the orator's table hung an evergreen chaplet, and upon it a bouquet of flowers, both sent from Mount Vernon to grace the occasion. There were also two huge hornet nests on the front. The immense multitude gathered around in numbers that could not be less than 25,000.

PHILADELPHIA TO MECKLENBURG.

Soon after the proceedings opened the following telegram was received:

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1875.

To our Fellow-Citizens Celebrating the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence:

The United States Centennial Commission, in annual meeting near Independence Hall, send most cordial and fraternal greetings, with the warmest wishes for your success and happiness. Pray come up, as your fathers did, to meet your brothers, and finish the work next year at Philadelphia. For the Commission,

J. R. HAWLEY, President.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE JOHN KERR.

Gov. Graham then introduced Judge John Kerr, of North Carolina, with a well-turned compliment to his ability as an orator. Mr. Kerr, once renowned for his eloquence, spoke with much of his old fire and happiness. He begun by expressing the gratitude we should all have toward the men who here one hundred years ago laid the foundation of all we now enjoy. He was not the advocate of the claims of North Carolina, for she at this late day disdains to put herself into court to recover what she already possesses. We are here to rekindle the fires of patriotism on the old altar of our fathers. North Carolina meets and greets with gladness and cordiality the other States that have come up to participate with her in the rejoicings of this day. She claims nothing but the common heritage, and has nothing to derogate from others. The spirit which actuated our fathers was of divine origin, and could not be confined to limited localities. All who have read and digested the lessons of history must have seen that the great discoveries in science, and the events which mark the epochs of new departures in morals and politics, have been the easy, though surprising, results of previous causes proximate, but inadequate of themselves, constituting links of a chain of special providences. The great upheavings of political communities have been the fruits of a spirit working mightily at one and the same time in different localities and upon different peoples. The operation of the love of liberty which animated our forefathers in 1776 was not confined to our State or hemisphere. This love was handed down to us from our British ancestors, and wherever the descendants of the Puritan and Cavalier or the Scotch-Irish were found there also was seen in full efficacy this ennobling sentiment. The spirit of liberty was abroad in the whole civilized world, but our fathers were its leading champions then, as their descendants ought to be now. The lesson of resistance to oppression was handed down from generation to generation, and long before a separation from the mother country was contemplated the aggressions of Parliament called forth in North Carolina a prompt and indignant resistance. The speaker then traced the early revolutionary history of North Carolina, and the rising against the Stamp act, not only here but in Massachusetts and Virginia. In the beginning of that great crisis the colonies were united by strong sympathies, and struggled together for the common rights of man against the greatest power in the world. They were in affectionate union then. They should be so now. Each claims the honor of leading in the great decisive movements which led to the Declaration of Independence. If history is not what Sir Robert Walpole said he knew it was—a lie—then North Carolina has the advantage in this contest for pre-eminence; but she should not bear herself with selfishness or disparagement or depreciation of others. The other two States are surely worthy of respect and admiration; these noble Commonwealths are associates of North Carolina in a trial which is one of the brightest glories ever kindled in the cause of civil liberty. The wealth of each is in her sons; Massachusetts with her Hancock, Adams, and Quinceys, and Otises; Virginia with her Washington, her Henrys, her Lees, her Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Mason. North Carolina exulting in her Caswell, Johnson, Nash, Moores, Brevard, Harrett, Howes, Polks, Alexanders, Grahams, and others. Influences, as we believe, unpropitious to the prevalence of the doctrines of our fathers, have recently been potential. Malignant power has for a season destroyed our prosperity, mortified our pride, and deprived us, to some extent, of the heritage of civil liberty. Efforts have been made to crush us because we would not pliantly bend to the behests of tyranny, and we are taunted as rebels for devotion to a cause we believed holy. Defeated in our efforts to maintain inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers, those principles still stand precious in themselves, indissolubly associated in our hearts with the memory of our sons who fought, bled, and died in their defense. The glory of our ancestors is combined with that of our sons, and the light they jointly give to guide us in the future is as animating in its effects as it is brilliant in its rays. By the arbitrament of arms we lost our cause, but, thank God, we preserved our honor. We respect our late adversaries for their skill and courage; we cherish no cowardly purpose of malice. Having capitulated in good faith, our soldiers and our citizens have ever been disposed to abide the honorable terms of capitulation. With no wish to renew the contest in war, we have sought by every means compatible with self-respect to make them our friends in peace. We have offered no resistance to constitutional government; we have complained of wrongs and oppression, else we would have been untrue to our ancestors and regardless of our birthright. We desire a restoration of brotherly love between the people of the two great sections of our country. The Union we wish to see restored upon a basis of the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. As American citizens we are proud of the greatness of the Republic, and we are ready, whenever the Government shall be administered in wisdom and in equity, to salute its honored and star-decked ensign as the flag of free hearts, hopes, and homes. Should that ensign hereafter be re-unfolded at the head of the legions of the whole country summoned to maintain our rights o'er sea or land, in that event the sons of the South will be as prompt in rallying under it and as brave in bearing it aloft in the battle and breeze as any other class of our people. [Loud applause.] There are associated with that flag in memories of Southern people many, very many, recollections of inspiring influence. It is the flag under which Truxton fought and conquered in the old French war. It is the flag which Decatur, and Perry, and Lawrence bore victoriously on the ocean in vindication of free trade and sailors' rights. It is the flag which waved over Jackson's troops at New-Orleans. It is the flag that Taylor and Scott unfurled in Mexico and planted on the towers of Monterey and in the halls of Montezuma. It is the flag under which Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, and Daniel H. Hill have often rallied and fought. This flag, so endeared by its connection with the names of the great of both sections of the Union, is still loved by the Southern people. In spite of all that has occurred to destroy our national sympathies, we are awaiting with anxious solicitude the restoration of such mutual confidence and fraternity between the alienated sections of our country as will make that flag once more the emblem of a united, prosperous, and happy nation. We hail with ecstacy recent tokens of the subsidence of hostility on the part of the Northern people, and we honor with the sincerest tribute of gratitude and respect those among them who, despite the severe trials to which their constancy has been subjected, have ever been true to us and to the principles of their ancestors and of our ancestors. Such men are always needed to rescue sinking nations, and to those heroic patriots of the North posterity will advert with the profoundest reverence. The darkness is passing away. The gray streaks of morning are seen in the east. Aurora will soon rise and gild our future with resplendent lustre. It behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments, cultivate a wise, considerate, and patient temper, discarding the suggestions of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. Let us bury forever the irritating recollections of the dead past. When fraternity is thus restored, then indeed we may all look with pride and pleasure upon the Stars and Stripes of our national oriflamme, and say in the words of the ode:

> "Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
> With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
> And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

After reverting to the recent past he concluded as follows: Already the wrongs we have suffered are attracting the attention and provoking the indignation of all good men, at home and abroad. Our injuries will redound to the good of our race, and the world will not much longer hesitate to pronounce sentence of condemnation on those who have sought to place the elevated and educated white man in subjection to the ignorant and debased slave. Our adversity has proven us to be worthy of prosperity, and, having now learned many lessons of practical wisdom, we will use our new acquirements for the improvement of our common country in all the departments of labor, the arts, and the sciences. We who are the sons of North Carolina by birth or adoption are sensible, I trust, of her claims upon us. We will not neglect to review her glorious annals, and thereby keep alive the sense of filial obligation. We can but remember her great contributions to the patriotism and statesmanship of the nation through all its last history, nor will we fail to sustain the good reputation of her laws, nor strict obedience in all her rightful claims. Deeply impressed with reverence for our fathers, we will imitate their example by laboring to promote the welfare of the whole country, and in no event, and under no circumstances can we be induced to disown the political doctrines or become indifferent to the fame of the venerated patriarchs of Mecklenburg who one century ago, near this place, inscribed their names upon the very front of immortality, in the act of signing them to the first declaration of American independence. Honor and praise to the sons of Mecklenburg now and forever, and woe betide the craven souls who may desert their principles.

> "Carolina, Carolina, heaven's blessings attend her—
> While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her."

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN M. BRIGHT.

The emotional nature of a people, he said, was like the sea, containing the saline virtues which purify and preserve the state. The living age was but a pensioner on the works and wisdom of the past. This celebration had a far nobler aim than the mere pastime of an hour, and while they gathered around these old altars of freedom, they should not fail to be inspired with the sublime virtues of their fathers. It was true, he admitted, that all their Southern States had indulged in a literary stupefaction, while other States had furnished their school and nursery literature, in which, with excusable vanity, they had painted the thrilling incidents of their own history. It was time that they were tearing the poppies from their brooms and adorning them with the bays and the laurels. But he did not come to chide. Their sympathies were now in electric communication with the past, and their hearts were warm with its inspiration. They were yearning to hear, and would not be wearied with even a repetition of the deeds of their fathers. The speaker here narrated the circumstances following the passage of the Stamp Act, the march to Wilmington, the siege of the Governor's palace, and the extortion of a pledge from him, and an oath from his Stampmaster not to attempt the execution of the law. Here, he said, the King, Parliament, and Viceroy were all defied. Here was an act far transcending in daring the Boston Tea Party. Speaking of the aggressions of the Governors, he said that the people were familiar with the hereditary teachings that the King and Parliament were the sources of power, but they now resolved to begin at the other end, and assert that they themselves were the true sources of power. After three years' of aggression on the one side and of resistance on the other, a conflict took place on the banks of the Alamance, and here, he said, was the first battle-shock on the soil of an American colony in resistance to British oppression. The fact was immortal that theirs was the first battle, theirs was the first libation of blood, theirs was the first vicarious sacrifice offered on the altar of American liberty. Let no one despise the day of small things. The pebble in the brook might change the course of the river which would afterward burst through mountain barriers and float a nation's commerce. So one day changed the course of empire. In a few years all the colonies were caught in the draught and were borne along on the rushing tide of revolution. Passing over the discussion of the Stamp act, the Fishery act, the tea duty and the Boston Port bill, the speaker drew attention to Mr. Bancroft's statement that American independence, like the great rivers of the country, had many sources, but the head spring, which covered all the rest, was the Navigation bill. Following up the history of the Revolution, he said that on the 20th of May, 1775, was given to the world the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. This declaration was not the child of a patriotic frenzy which was not expected to outlive the paroxysm which gave it birth. It was the result of profound wisdom, sagacity, and statesmanship. The men of Mecklenburg, he said, saw no path of escape from their oppression but that which was illumined by the light which flashed from the patriot's sword. They saw no sovereign remedy for their direful woes except in absolute and unconditional independence, and they were the first to reach the height of this conclusion, and the first to embody it in a high resolve. In full view of the gibbets of Alamance, with a full conviction that they would have to toil up a path slippery with blood to the grandeur of independence. Yet their courage and patriotism expanded before the danger. All honor, therefore, to the twenty-seven signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Let each name be consecrated to freedom, and find a sanctuary in every patriot's heart. But some would make the disparaging insinuation that the declaration was only the expression of the prevailing sentiment at the time. The facts of history did not, he contended, maintain this position. Any doubt as to the Mecklenburg Declaration was met and overwhelmed by the tradition of a century; by the official testimony of Gov. Wright, of the province of Georgia, and of Gov. Martin, of North Carolina, copied from the British archives under the supervision of Mr. Bancroft; by a contemporary publication in the *Cape Fear Mercury*; by the testimony of Captain Jack, who bore a copy to the Continental Congress; by proof of copies of the original resolutions; by the proceedings of the Mecklenburg Committee on the 31st of May, 1775, which evidently derived their authority from the resolutions of May 20; by proof of witnesses taken by the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina; by the able lectures of Dr. Hawks and Gov. Swain; by the celebration of a half century; by the centennial celebration of that day, with 100 rounds of the booming cannon, and the tens of thousands who gave credence to the immortal fact. The speaker then described the conflict at Moore's Creek and its issue which, he said, frustrated the shocking conspiracy of the British against liberty and humanity, and fired the hopes and raised the indignation of the people. The battle-field of Alamance now became holy ground, and the blood of its heroes was sanctified in the affections of the patriots. The battle of Moore's Creek was, he said, the pivot on which the fate of North Carolina was poised, and probably with hers the fate of all the other Colonies. The voice of Mecklenberg had become the voice of the whole colony, and the voice of the colony soon became the the voice of the united colonies, which proclaimed the United Declaration of Independence to the nations of the earth. The speaker then followed the history of the revolution up to the victory of Yorktown. Here, he said the sun of American liberty rose resplendent in the heavens. The first American manifesto against the encroachments of power was made in 1672, in North Carolina; the first battle which was, fought in the cause of American liberty was on the 16th of May, 1771, in North Carolina; the first Declaration of Independence in any one of the American colonies was made on the 20th May, 1775, by the patriots of Mecklenburg, in North Carolina; the first instructions given to the Delegates to declare for independence in the Continental Congress, were given on the 12th April, 1776, to the Delegates from North Carolina; the first blow which turned the tide of disaster, and "stamped the seal of independence," was mainly struck by North Carolina, and upon the soil of North Carolina, and partly by her own sons, the blow was struck which "put the capture of Yorktown in the hands of Washington," and thus ended the struggle in a blaze of glory. All hail, then, to the old North State! Let the pages of history be crowded with the shining names of her heroes and patriots, and let those names be songs of deliverance to coming generations. They taught us the value of liberty, when to draw the sword, how to use it, when to return it to the scabbard, and how to pursue the arts of peace. He hoped it would not be out of place, as an act of justice to the sons of North Carolina and to drop leaves of healing on the future, that the Southern States, in the recent strife of the sections, intended only to divide, and not to destroy, the common heritage of our liberty. They accepted in good faith the arbitrament of arms. They nourished no latent treason, concealed no fires of malice, desired no hereditary feuds, sought no advantage of their sister States. They desired only an equal part and lot in the inheritance of their fathers. In conclusion, the speaker said: Let New-England perpetuate her celebrations, and from Lexington and the heights of Bunker Hill shout to us her greeting, and Mecklenburg will return the echo as

> "Jura answers back
> To joyous Alps."

And let us all hope for the fruition of our splendid anticipations, that all the land from the frozen North to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean shall be dedicated to Republican freedom, and be forever sheltered under the canopy of a just and beneficent Government.

After the conclusion of the addresses a grand barbecue was given to the assembled thousands at temporary tables erected near by. There was a profusion of supplies for the inner man, and all fell to with an appetite. Appropriate toasts and responses marked the occasion, and the utmost good humor and good fellowship prevailed. It was a huge undertaking to feed so many hungry people, but it was done well and liberally. During the afternoon the military and fire companies made an attractive parade through the city. At 7 o'clock to-night there was a procession, carrying torches, variegated lanterns, emblems, transparencies, &c. The whole city was illuminated in all its houses, streets, gardens, &c., presenting a most brilliant spectacle.

THE CEREMONIES IN THE EVENING—SPEECH OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

To-night Gov. Brogden, of North Carolina, presided at the stand, where after a display of fireworks, in which the flag of the Union was pictured, Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was introduced as the first speaker. He said: I rise to offer to this assemblage the cordial response of the people of South Carolina to the sentiments which have been uttered here to-day. I know I speak for South Carolina, chiefly because I am her special representative, but I know also that I speak for the people of the whole State in expressions of sympathy with the patriotic spirit finding utterance in this celebration. I care not what section of country a man may claim as his own—if he believe in human progress the deed now commemorated will stand to him as a monument and an inspiration, a trophy and prophecy of the sure and preordained coming of the day when the feeble light which flamed forth here one hundred years ago shall fill the whole world. The Governor then paid an eloquent tribute to the men of Mecklenburg, and the spirit in them impersonated. The declaration here made, he said, was a single isolated act—the act of the representatives of the people of one county—but the spirit of independence was in the air, and forty-five days later it was the declaration of the United States of America. Mecklenburg was thenceforth merged in the struggling, rising nation. Within a radius of forty miles from this centre, was a scene of fields wet with blood, which was the price of American independence. The declaration of Mecklenburg was the quick response of this people to the first shedding of blood at Lexington. The speaker stood the other day on the field of Lexington, amid the wealth, the culture, the abounding population of Massachusetts, and he listened with proud and swelling heart to the cordial, heartfelt words of cheer and sympathy for the Carolinas and the South which formed one of the most significant features of that great occassion. He thought he saw there the returning wave of fraternal feeling which shall flow over the whole American people, making the men of Lexington and men of Mecklenburg enemies no more, and rivals only as of old, in the promptitude and constancy of their devotion to American freedom and nationality. Let a like voice be heard here to-day. The ear of Lexington is bent low to catch the welcome sound. Let it go forth, the voice of Mecklenburg proclaiming the new reunion, more glorious even than the old, because tested by hardest trials, planted on deeper foundations, and springing from a broader faith in the immortal principles of American freedom. South Carolina bids me speak to-day her gratitude and reverence for the men of Mecklenburg, of 1775, her fraternal feelings toward all who are assembled here, and her intense sympathy with the memories which lie behind, as of the hopes which stretch before us. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GOV. HENDRICKS.

Gov. Vance then introduced Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, who said it gave him pleasure to be present on so interesting an occasion; but he did not come to make a speech. However, he could not but express the gratification he felt when on leaving his home he saw in Tennessee, in Georgia, the Empire State of the South, and even in South Carolina the evidences of returning prosperity. His heart was touched with gladness to see that the recent sore wounds were so rapidly healing, and he hoped that all would be blessed with a full measure of renewed vigor, wealth, and happiness. This Centennial commemorates the greatest event in American history. On this spot North Carolina declared herself free and independent of Great Britain, and from this begginning sprung the free and independent union of American States, and all the glories and blessings that have been showered upon it. For all that we are and have been as a nation, our gratitude is due to those men of Mecklenburg, who so boldly threw themselves into the breach 100 years ago. You, my fellow-citizens, said the speaker, have been spoken to as if the principles, the memories, and the glories of the Mecklenburg declaration were all your own exclusive property; but these are common property. Indiana asserts her title to a share in them, and they belong of right to every section of the country. I stand in thought here, 100 years ago, under the circumstances that environed your fathers—few, dispersed, poor, unarmed, and without resource, defying Great Britain. It was an unsurpassed act of courages, but not only was the deed marked by rare daring, but also by a wise statesmanship, for to the act of separation from the mother country was conjoined the establishment of a system of local self-government, in which was recognized a limited authority in Congress as to general affairs, while the right of self-direction in purely local matters was asserted and vindicated. This is the true American and constitutional system of government, afterward established by our fathers for the whole country; and I ask if any other system at all comparable with it has ever been discovered? [Cries of "No, no."] The declaration at Philadelphia followed this at Mecklenburg one year later, and the united struggle of all resulted in a glorious success, which has in its turn been followed by magnificent consequences. Next year the National Centennial will take place at Philadelphia. All the States of the Union, and the nations of the earth, are invited to attend. So, as North Carolina in 1776, after making her Declaration of Independence, joined in the national declaration, let her now, after having had her own centennial, join heartily in the national Centennial next year. Shall I shake the hands of representatives of North Carolina at Philadelphia in 1876? [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] It will furnish a proper occasion for a needed reunion of hearts and hands. At Philadelphia a new Union may be cemented without flaw or fracture. Indiana desires to take you by the hand, and that henceforth you and she be steadfast friends in storm or sunshine. I take with me a heartfelt wish for your god fortune, and the hope that the principles and memories of Mecklenberg may be the common glory of us all, and reunite us in mutual bonds of sympathy and brotherhood for ever.

Gov. Vance, being loudly called for, made a few remarks. He said that Mecklenburg was the home of American liberty. Here it was born, but here shall it never be buried. We should be on good terms with us in this celebration. The rebels of 1861 are the good friends of Constitutional liberty, as well as the rebels of 1775.

Speeches followed from ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, Col. H. M. Polk, of Tennessee, and others.

THE DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS AND EXERCISES—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT—THE ADDRESSES AND GRADUATES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MADISON, N. J., Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

The exercises connected with the seventh annual Commencement of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., opened on Sunday evening last, when the anniversary of the Missionary Society was held in the Methodist Church. Addresses were delivered by B. E. Gastineau, of Paris, France; Stephen Thomoff, of Kotel, Bulgaria, and M. L. Banerjea, of Calcutta, India, all of the Class of '77, Mr. Banerjea's address being delivered in his native dialect. Vocal music was furnished by the Quartet Club of the Seminary. Monday evening the annual sermon was delivered by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., of Kingston, N. Y. Tuesday evening the annual reunion of the Alumni Association was held. The orator, Rev. C. F. Noble, of Troy, N. Y., class of '69, gave an address on "The Consecrated Ministry, and its Relation to the Work." The annual reception and dinner of the association was held in Embury Hall at the conclusion of the reunion exercises. Several toasts were given, and responded to by the members of the association, members of the Faculty, and invited guests. The annual business meeting of the association was held Wednesday morning in Mead Hall chapel. The election for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Rev. Samuel H. Vernon, of the Pittsburg Conference, Class of '69; Vice President, Rev. Henry C. Whiting, of the Troy Conference, Class of '74; Treasurer, Rev. R. A. Sadlier, of the Philadelphia Conference, Class of '73; Secretary, Rev. Samuel K. Doolittle, of the Newark Conference, Class of '69; Executive Committee—Rev. George Miller, Class of '69; Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, Class of '71; Rev. John Crawford, Class of '75, and Rev. Joseph A. Owen, Class of '74; Orator for Commencement of 1876, Rev. James Montgomery, Class of '74; Essayist, Rev. S. W. Gehrett, Class of '72; and "Poet," Rev. William P. Rulison, Class of '73. The Association adjourned until 11 o'clock, as the annual Love Feast was held in the chapel at 9 o'clock. At the Love Feast seats were occupied on the platform by the President and Professors of the Seminary, members of the Board of Conference, visitors, and others. The Alumni Association met again at 11 o'clock. Attention was called to the fact that many students are turned away each year on account of the want of rooms, and a committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangement for raising $25,000, with which to erect a temporary building to accommodate about 100 students. In three or four years this will be replaced by a handsome and substantial building of brown stone.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the chapel on Wednesday afternoon. A committee was appointed to confer with the Alumni Association in regard to the erection of the new building, and to assist in raising the necessary sum. Rev. Cyrus Foss, D. D., Pastor of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, New-York City, was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees caused by the death of Rev. Stephen D. Brown, D. D., of the New-York Conference, in February last. The Introductory Department was abridged by the discontinuance of the Freshman Class, and every department will now bear more directly on the preparation of the young men for the ministry. Next year it is thought another class will be cut off, making the seminary a theological seminary and not a preparatory school.

The morning trains yesterday were crowded with ministers and laymen, and many ladies, who desired to witness the Commencement exercises, which were held in the church at 10 o'clock. Long before that hour the spacious auditorium was completely packed in every part, and many were unable to obtain even standing room. The exercises opened by a prayer by Rev. George H. Whitney, D. D., President of the Collegiate Institute of the Newark Conference, at Hackettstown, N. J., and the invocation hymn was sung.

Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., the President of the seminary, in a few well-chosen remarks, presented the diplomas to the following members of the Class of '75: Locius C. H. Adams, B. E. Gerst, and W. A. Hoag, of New-York; George J. Brown, of Massachusetts; R. O. Campbell, John W. Etter, John K. Fisher, and William E. Newlon, of Pennsylvania; John Crawford, of Delaware; Daniel Holleron and W. H. McBride, of New-Jersey; John D. Hammond, of Georgia; Jacob E. H. Sentman, of Ohio; and Edwin H. Smith, of Maryland. Elford F. Lounsbury, of Connecticut, now engaged in the missionary work in Bulgaria, Thomas McClintock, of Maryland, Missionary to Buenos Ayres, and E. A. Hamilton, of Indiana, at present preaching in the West, all members of the class, were announced as entitled to their diplomas. The degree of B. D. was also conferred on Brown, Campbell, Crawford, Etter, Gerst, Hamilton, and Hammond. After singing the parting hymn, the audience was dismissed by the benediction by Rev. Dr. Wheeler. During the year there have been 126 students attending the seminary, twenty-eight of whom were from New-York State. There are eighteen States represented, and nine foreign countries. The facilities for pursuing the oriental and modern languages are remarkable. The languages represented are Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Araibc, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Syriac, and Sanscrit. Last February the "Drew Polyglot Society" was organized, with a membership of thirty-one, twenty-six languages being represented, among them being Chaldee, Syriac, Slavonic, Japanese, Chinese, Hindostani, Bengali, Persian, Turkish, Bulgarian, and Portuguese. The library is one of the most valuable of the kind in the world, being unusually complete. There are complete sets of the Abbé Migne's uniform edition of the Greek and Latin Father's, the Oxford translation of the Fathers, Wesley's Christian Library, Tischendorf's "Codex Sinaiticus," the collected works of the Reformers, and many of the later leading writers of Europe and America. Also full sets of the prominent reviews and periodicals, both foreign and American. There is also the collection of early and rare publications on Methodism, used by Rev. Dr. Stevens in the preparation of his histories, and Creamer's unrivaled collection of hymnology, and the very valuable library of the lamented Dr. McClintock, the first President of the seminary.

LAW REPORTS.

THE PROPENSITIES OF DUFFY.

HIS ATTEMPT TO SHOOT MR. EARLE—THE DEFENSE THAT HE IS SUBJECT TO IRRATIONAL MOODS—HIS HEAD AT FAULT AND NOT HIS HAND.

The trial of James A. Duffy, the prison-van driver, charged with shooting at Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle was continued before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. A large number of the attachés of the Finance Department and other branches of the City Government were present, and evinced great interest in the proceedings. The prisoner was attended by his counsel, Messrs. A. H. Purdy and B. B. Foster, and District Attorney Rollins conducted the prosecution.

After an elaborate opening Mr. Rollins called Deputy Controller Earle, who was sworn and testified to the facts in the case as stated in THE TIMES of the 5th inst.

On cross-examination by Mr. Purdy, Mr. Earle said that the conversations between Duffy and himself on the day of the shooting were apparently friendly.

Auditor David Jackson corroborated the evidence of Mr. Earle as to Duffy's conversation.

William J. Comly, of the Controller's office, testified that he saw Duffy draw and cock a pistol as Mr. Earle passed out.

Officer Davies, detailed on duty at the Controller's office, testified that on the 4th inst. he heard a disturbance, and on rushing out saw Duffy holding Mr. Earle with the left hand and grasping a pistol with the right; witness arrested Duffy, who handed him a pistol; could not say whether or not Mr. Earle was holding Duffy; the prisoner went quietly with him to the station-house, and on being asked by Sergt. Thatcher why he had attempted to shoot Mr. Earle, replied, "I'd shoot him first, and then Green, and will think nothing of it." The prisoner then asked the Sergeant what he (the Sergeant) would do if he had a wife and children starving, and requested him to examine the pistol. On finding that four of the chambers were loaded and three empty the prisoner said, in a low tone of voice, "I done it, I done it," and appeared entirely subdued.

Henry McCloskey, Captain of the officers of the Court of General Sessions, testified that on the morning of the 4th inst. Duffy informed him that he had thirteen or fourteen prisoners, many of whom were desperate characters, to covey from the Tombs to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and requested witness to lend him his pistol. The request not being unusual, witness let Duffy have the pistol, and saw no more of him that day. On cross examination Capt. McCloskey testified that from what he knew officially of the prisoner during the three years in which he had been acquainted with him, he had borne a good character, and was quiet in his demeanor.

Mr. Edward J. Hall, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, testified that on the 4th inst. no session of the court was held, nor were any prisoners ordered up from the Tombs. The court sat on the 3d inst. and adjourned over until the 17th.

District Attorney Rollins announced that this closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Foster then opened for the defense, and in the course of his address stated that they would prove beyond all doubt that at the time of the attack on Mr. Earle, Duffy was entirely irresponsible for his actions. They would prove that he had inherited epileptic traits from his father, had suffered from it in the Mexican war and on the prairies, and had been afflicted with malaria in Arkansas. The prisoner seemed to think that be suffered continually from blows received on the head. They would show that he had received a sabre-cut on the head while serving in the war of the Rebellion, had subsequently received blows from a cart-rung and loaded whip while on the Police, and that, while lying in bed from his injuries, the ceiling had fallen on his head. The prisoner had on one occasion become a raving maniac and was confined in a hospital, and was at various times the victim of suicidal tendencies and extraordinary eccentricities. He was also afflicted with a mania on the subject of his claim against the City, out of which the unfortunate occurrence with Mr. Earle had originated. The defense claimed that a man of the prisoner's mild temper on ordinary occasions would be utterly incapable of attempting to commit the crime charged, except when out of his right mind.

Counsel then called Phillip Duffy, brother of the prisoner. The witness detailed the various eccentricities, violent outbreaks, and attempts at suicide of the prisoner during many years, and his incarceration at one time in the City Hospital, where he became a raving maniac, and was so violent that he had to be strapped down to the bed and kept perfectly quiet. Witness considered the actions of his brother on many occasions as entirely irrational, and would not be surprised to hear of his having done deeds of violence at any moment. The witness was subjected to a very trying cross-examination by District Attorney Rollins, and at its conclusion the court adjourned until to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Whelpley, Wooster vs. Keleman, Martineau vs. La Forge.—Orders granted.

Granted.—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Wurtheimer; Newman vs. Newman; in the matter of Walsh, the Mayor, &c., vs. Lewis; Porter vs. Tumey; Thompson vs. Cassidy; Kingler vs. Acevedo; Harden vs. Bryant; Mead vs. Mead; Lefferts vs. Lansing; Manguard vs. National B. N. Co.; Shanley vs. Burtis; Frost vs. Vanloon; Goodridge vs. Skidmore.

In the matter of Coru.—I wish to see counsel.

Mayer vs. Mayer.—It does not clearly appear whether the proposed order is consented to by the attorney for all the defendants.

Martin vs. Warren.—Undertaking is insufficient.

Richie vs. Coyle.—Why was undertaking executed so long before the affidavit was made on which the order was asked?

Deall vs. Deall.—I require a further affidavit as to the inability to ascertain the defendant's residence or whereabouts.

In the matter of Joseph Strupp, otherwise Carl Vogt.—This writ is dismissed.

Alleman vs. Booth.—21 How., 506, in re McDonnell, 11 Blatchford, 192.

Bills vs. The New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company.—Bond accepted and approved.

Quinn vs. Colt.—Affidavit of merits required.

Swalm vs. Fox.—Is this a default?

The People, &c., vs. New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.—Order granted modifying injunction.

By Judge Barrett.

Kerrison vs. Kerrison.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

In the matter of Stewart.—First, the item of commissions is questionable. Did not the guardian forfeit these by converting the infant's property. Second, this proceeding is for the convenience of the sureties to relieve them speedily from all responsibility. Why should they not pay the disbursements without deduction from the same payable by them? I should like to hear counsel upon these points before granting the order.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of John Brodley.—I think the father is entitled to the custody of the child, and an order to that effect can be entered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Tribune Association vs. Smith—Sanford vs. Edwards.—Motions granted on terms. (See memorandum.)

Bertrand vs. Carl.—Prayer of petition denied. (See memorandum.)

Cohen vs. The Continental Life Insurance Co.—The defendant's attorney having entered into and signed the stipulation under the belief that the date of the policy and application are identical, should upon familiar principles applicable to mistakes be relieved. To hold him to the stipulation would be to deprive him of his defenses as set up in his answer. This he does not intend to waive. Motion granted on payment of costs of motion.

Baldwin et al. vs. Tallmadge.—The undertaking is sufficient as to form.

Harper vs. McElroy.——Order of reference to compute amount due.

Loomey vs. McGough et al.—I do not think that the provisions of Statute 294 of the Code apply to the case of executors and trustees. The record does not show that they are "judgment debtors," nor is the money in question to be reached in this way. The plaintiff should apply for an order that the trustees comply with the provisions of the judgment.

Schick vs. Ferguson et al.—Motion denied with costs.

Halstead vs. Cockroft.—Ordered settled.

Stewart vs. New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company.—The objection is over-ruled, and the examination under section 294 of the Code must proceed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Earle vs. Thompson.—Findings settled as in draft filed herewith.

Otis et al. vs. Voorhis et al.—Proceedings dismissed as to all persons who have not entered general appearance.

Pruden vs. Voorhis et al.—Order to plead as provided by practice.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Duperat vs. Behan.—Judgment reversed absolutely for reasons stated in the opinion.

WHAT IS CRUELTY TO ANIMALS?

A blacksmith named Thomas Jeffreys, having a shop in Fifty-fourth street, near First avenue, was a few days ago presented with an old and diseased horse by Peter Doolyer, a brewer. He stabled the animal in his shop with the intention of curing it. A short time afterward Officer Fields, of Mr. Bergh's society, called in a veterinary surgeon, who gave it as his opinion that the horse was incurably ill. The officer, therefore, ordered Jeffreys to put the animal out of its sufferings by killing it. Jeffreys refused and was arrested. He was taken before Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, and held in $500 bail to appear for trial at General Sessions. Yesterday, Jeffreys was rearrested on the same charge, the horse being still alive, and, according to the opinion of the two veterinarians now attending to the case, improving in health. Samuel McCormick, a friend of the accused, was also arrested by Officer Fields, and clubbed, for attempting to rescue Jeffreys from custody. The prisoners were taken before Justice Kilbreth. Elbridge T. Gerry, the counsel for Mr. Bergh, contended that the law warranted the officer in arresting Jeffreys every hour in the day until the horse was killed. Mr. Nesbitt, who represented the prisoners, controverted this interpretation of the act, and further claimed that the veterinary surgeon of the society, Dr. Enneow, had pronounced the animal curable. He therefore demanded an examination for Jeffreys, which was accorded. McCormick was held for trial in $500 bail, at Special Sessions, for resisting the officer.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Williams, charged with stealing $1 11 from Lydia Chambers, No. 33 Centre street, on the 5th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

The will of Edward S. Brooks, one of the firm of Brooks Brothers, was admitted to probate yesterday, by Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Brooks died on April 25, leaving an estate valued at about $500,000, to his widow, Adeline M., and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Lavinia Owen.

William Brown and August Lewinski, two of the three burglars who broke into the cutlery store of Frederick Keinath, No. 174 East Houston street, on the night of the 15th inst., and stole therefrom property valued at $200, pleady guilty to an attempt in General Sessions, yesterday, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Ex-Coroner Robert Gamble died on March 16, leaving an estate of $20,000 to his widow, Charlotte H. Gamble. The will is contested by his brothers, John and William, and by his sisters, Giles N. Vail, Agnes Milligan Eagleson, and Sarah Gamble, on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind when he made the will, and was unduly influenced by his wife to make her his sole legatee.

The case of Catherine Gern against United States Marshal Oliver Fiske, was tried yesterday in Superior Court, Part II., before Judge Speir and a jury. This action was brought to recover the value of certain property alleged to have been wrongfully converted by the defendant, under a warrant of seizure in bankruptcy issued against Charles Willetts, from whom Mrs. Gern had purchased the property eight months before. The premises in question, which are situated at No. 371 Eighth avenue, and were occupied as a jewelry store, were held by the Marshal from Nov. 1, 1873, to Jan. 3, 1874, the busiest period of the year, during which the lessee was prevented from carrying on his trade. On the trial yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $821, the full amount claimed.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Julius Hinderhunter, a porter in the employment of Messrs. Van Bergen, Holz & Co., of No. 187 Allen street, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with embezzlement, in having stolen $40 worth of patent medicine from his employers.

Patrick Holland and Patrick Lynaght were held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Sherwood, on the charge of stealing $29 worth of silver-ware belonging to Webster & Brother, of No. 14 Maiden lane, and $13 50 worth of hats, the property of Pearce & Hall, of No. 15 Mercer street, from an express wagon. The goods were found by Capt. Williams in a carriage from which the accused had just alighted, in front of a liquor-store, at No. 94 James street.

Joseph Rogers, of No. 400 Grand street, and John Smith, of No. 242 Stanton street, were committed to Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, by order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, in default of bail, to await the result of suits instituted against them by John E. Wulp and James Loudergan, to recover damages resulting to plaintiffs from purchasing unsound horses from defendants on the latter's guarantee of of soundness. It is alleged that the defendants make a practice of thus selling unsound horses by means of advertisements worded to catch the unwary.

Patrick Smith, alias Carpenter, of No. 348 East Thirty-first street, and William Stevens, alias Lyman, of No. 210 Forsyth street., who represented themselves as hucksters, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of breaking into a stable and stealing a wagon, the property of Frederick McCandless, of No. 331 East Thirty-sixth street. When arrested, at an early hour yesterday morning, on First avenue, in Yorkville, the accused, who are old offenders, had in the wagon a number of bags, which the Police were confident they intended filling with the proceeds of a contemplated burglary. Upon examining into the case Justice Kilbreth found that the door of the stable was unlocked, and that the prisoners had been shrewd enough to previously bargain for the wagon, and pay the complainant a small sum on account. The Judge was therefore reluctantly compelled to discharge them.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 20.—List of the first fifty causes on the new calendar of the Court of Appeals. The court convenes promptly on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. No reservation will be made of the first eight causes, unless on account of sickness, or an engagement elsewhere in the actual trial or argument of another cause, commenced before the term of this court, or other inevitable necessity, to be shown by affidavit. Other causes on the calendar may be reserved by stipulation filed with the Clerk before such cause shall have been placed upon the day calendar of the court.

The first eight causes will be the day calendar for Monday, the 24th inst. Tuesday, the 25th inst., will be motion day.

E. O. PERRIN,
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 1.—Criminal Actions.—No. 1, Meyers vs. The People; No. 2, The People vs. Shaw; No. 3, The People vs. Evers; No. 4, The People vs. Lenahan; No. 5, Weyman vs. The People.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 2.—Probate Cases.—No. 6, Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen; No. 7, Thompson vs. Seastedt.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 3.—Executors and Administrators.—No. 8, Morgan vs. Skiddy; No. 9, Morgan vs. Crocker; No. 10, Morse vs. Brackett; No. 11, Same vs. Same; No. 12, Brackett vs. Morse; No. 12½, Williams vs. The Town of Duanesburg; No. 13, Sammon vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; No. 14, Malone vs. Hathaway; No. 15, Cole vs. Niles; No. 16, Roderiga vs. East River Savings Institution; No. 17, Sturges vs. New-Jersey Navigating Company; No. 18, Bensel vs. Gray; No. 19, Gray vs. Bensel; No. 20, McCollom vs. Seward; No. 21, Gilman vs. Gilman; No. 22, Robertson vs. Hillman; No. 23, Kreekeler vs. Ritter; No. 24, Cadding vs. Newman; No. 25, Carter vs. Dolby; No. 26, Gimpson vs. McKay; No. 27, Frazer vs. Wyckoff.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 4.—No. 28, People vs. Mallory; No. 29, Brennan vs. The Mayor; No. 30, The People ex rel. Hawlett vs. The Mayor; No. 31, Merchants' National Bank vs. The Supervisors of New-York; No. 32, Costello vs. The Mayor; No. 33, Pittman vs. The Mayor; No. 34, Astor vs. The Mayor; No. 35, Dolan vs. The Mayor; No. 36, Voorhis vs. The Mayor; No. 37, Duryee vs. The Mayor; No. 38, Rae vs. The Mayor; No. 39, Nelligan vs. The Mayor; No. 40, Astor vs. The Mayor; No. 41, Mullaly vs. The Mayor; No. 41½, The People ex rel. Trowbridge vs. The Commissioners of Taxes.

General Calendar.—No. 42, Hunt vs. Chapman; No. 43, Darling vs. Brewster; No. 44, Genet vs. Ketchum; No. 45, Town of Venice vs. Woodruff, and Same vs. Murdock; No. 46, McGiffin vs. Baird; No. 47, Rohrback vs. The Ætna Insurance Company; No. 48, Gallup vs. Lederer; No. 49, Barlow vs. The St. Nicholas National Bank; No. 50, Philip vs. Gallaut.

VALUE OF A MAN'S TOES.

In the Summer of 1872, John Sutherland, of No. 203 East Forty-seventh street, while attempting to cross the Hudson River Railroad track at Fourth avenue and Forty-seventh street, was struck by a passing engine, and thrown a distance of several feet. When picked up he was insensible, and it was found that four toes of his right foot had been cut off. For these injuries he brought suit against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, laying his damages at $20,000. The case was tried in Superior Court Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Curtis and a jury. The defense set up was that the engineer had whistled repeatedly before reaching the crossing at which the accident occurred, and that Sutherland's injuries were direct results of his own negligence. In the evidence, it was shown that a number of freight cars were standing on the track adjoining the one upon which the locomotive was approaching, and that at the moment the plaintiff emerged from behind these cars, and set his foot upon the rail, the engine was close upon him. Several witnesses, including the engineer and fireman, were called by the company to prove that the bell was ringing at the time of the accident. At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution counsel for the defense moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that Sutherland had contributed to the accident by his own negligence. The motion was denied, as was also a similar motion based on the ground that no testimony had been submitted to show that the company had failed to take all the precautions required by law. After argument on both sides, the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,500.

AN ASSIGNEE'S EMBARRASSMENT.

A short time before the failure of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, in August, 1870, and on the same day that the bank was closed, Mr. Joseph H. Haven deposited a check for $4,000 for collection. After the concern had gone into bankruptcy, and Mr. Silas B. Dutcher was appointed Assignee, Mr. Haven brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover the value of the check, with interest, on the grounds of fraud, as the officers of the bank had accepted the check when they knew that the suspension of the bank was imminent. The case was tried before Judge Pratt, in equity, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff, and directed the payment of the amount by the Assignee. Under the United States Bankruptcy law, the check or warrant must be signed by the Bankruptcy Court, and Mr. Haven applied to Judge Benedict of the United States District Court for his signature. This was refused upon petition of the counsel for the Assignee, Judge Benedict deciding that the order was not sufficient. The Assignee now occupies an embarrassing position. The Supreme Court of the State orders that the money shall be paid, while the Judge of the United States Court refuses to sign the warrant. An appeal from Judge Pratt's order has meanwhile been made to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

THE LATE DAN BRYANT'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Ellen F. Bryant, widow of the late Dan Bryant, applied recently for letters of administration on her husband's estate, which she set forth as of the value of not more than $200; but she made no further effort to obtain the letters, and they probably would not have been granted had not a creditor of the estate, interested in the lease of Bryant's Opera House, and who desired that there might be some responsible person representing the estate to treat with, announced his intention of applying himself for letters of administration unless Mrs. Bryant continued her effort to be appointed administratrix. Yesterday Mrs. Bryant appeared before the Surrogate, and, on a renewed petition, obtained her appointment as administratrix.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
5—Carbonero vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
21—Unrich vs. Hadfield.
39—Mundorff vs. Mundorff.
67—Claflin vs. Mariner.
80—Purchase vs. Ferden.
113—Bayles vs. Kiersted.
115—Wormser vs. Ames. &c.
117—Kiersted &c. vs. Bayles ,&c.
121—A. & P. Tel. Co. vs. S. & A. Tel. Co.
123—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
131—Unrich vs. Hadfield.
133—Williams vs. O'Niell, &c.
140—Mason vs. Armstrong, &c.
149—Spofford vs. Samana Bay Company.
155—Matter of the American D. Drill Co.

Nos.
180—Morris &c. vs. Porter, &c.
185—Kennedy vs. Armstrong, &c.
211—Thornton vs. Robinson.
232—Wheeler vs. Remington.
238—Warner vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
239—Rothchild vs. Gross, &c.
278—Masterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
281—Reed vs. Allen.
301—Daley vs. Daley.
304—Conner vs. Myers, &c.
310—Duncan vs. De Witt.
312—Williams vs. O'Niell, &c.
314—Dexter &c. vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
317—Hoffman vs. Wetmore.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P.J., Daniels and Donohue, JJ.

Nos.
2—Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.
3—Crofutt vs. Henry, Sheriff, &c.
8—Matter of German Hospital et al.
9—Matter of McLeay et al.
10—Matter of Hatch.
11—Matter of Seidler.
12—Matter of Suares.
13—Matter of Norsworthy
14—Matter of Jones (No. 1)
15—Matter of Jones (No. 2)
16—Matter of Barowsky.
17—Matter of Naugton et al.
18—Matter of Gottlieb et al.
19—Matter of the Rector, &c., of St. Thomas' Church.
20—Matter of Jones et al.
21—Matter of Spies.
22—Matter of Jardine et al.
23—Matter of Graham.
24—Matter of Kettelts.
25—Matter of Brett et al.
26—Matter of Sandford. (No. 2.)
27—Matter of Sandford.
28—Matter of Agate et al.
29—Matter of Wright.
30—Matter of Sandford.
31—Matter of Grafton et al.
32—Matter of Langdon.
33—Matter of Langdon et al.
34—Matter of the Erie Railway Company.
35—Matter of Besson et al.
36—Matter of Coulter et al.
37—Matter of Elsely.
38—Matter of Murphy.]
39—Matter of O'Hare.
42—Matter of Bernheimer
45—Bruce et al. vs. Kelly et al.

Nos.
50—Weetjen et al. vs. St. P. & P. R. R. Co. et al.
59—Heatherton vs. Hastings.
60—Martin vs. Hicks.
62—McAndrew vs. Place et al.
72—Matter of Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.
75—Matter of Casey, &c.
76—Matter of Newman.
77—Matter of Rector, &c., Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
78—Matter of Clarkson.
79—Matter of Cornish et al.
85—Kelly vs. Maytham et al.
86—Park vs. Musgrave et al.
87— —— vs. ——.
90— —— vs. ——.
124—Rough vs. The People, &c.
149—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.
156—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
167— —— vs. ——.
150—Whitmore vs. The Mayor, &c.
222—Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
224—Opdyke vs. Prouty.
225—Brett et al. vs. First Universalist Society of Brooklyn.
204—E. N. Y. & J. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach
144—The People ex rel. Miller vs. Board of Police Commissioners.
226—Moss et al. Huested.
227—Stewart vs. Fire Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2913—Montello vs. Thompson.
1879—Paytou vs. Finn.
2833—U. S. Rolling Stock Co. vs. Perkins et al., impleaded.
2541—Bennett vs. Kearney
2003—Purdy vs. Gantz.
1639—Gunzenhauser, Administrator, &c., vs Lyons.
1687—Ward vs. Le Baron
1955—Craney vs. Skinner et al.
1775—Merchants & Mf'r Nat. B'k vs. Wheel.
1777—Same vs. Same.
1995—Kearney vs. Com. of Emigration of N. Y.
1365½—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1367½—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
2049—Toledo Nat. B'k vs. Carrington et al.
2719—Farley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2753—Bradley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2723—McMasters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2743—Loutrel et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
945—Batton vs. Valentine et al.
349—Hertel vs. Fredecker et al.
121—De Mott vs. Earle et al.
807—Pool et al. vs. Farlee, impleaded, et al
869—Doremus vs. Hadfield.
151—Studwell et al. vs. Loew.
2629—Lowell et al. vs. Bodine.
2651—Keller et al. vs. Sturtevant.
1729—McCreery et al. vs. Arnold et al., Survivors, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
469—Patten vs. Fielder et al.
2029—Beatty vs. Connor, Sheriff, &c.
1257—Carrio, survivor &c., vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
1259—Heath vs. Austin.
621—Seaman vs. O'Callaghan.
817—Reimann vs. Levy.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1955—Adrience et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.

1957—Bacharach et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.
1205—Fannon, Adm'x, &c., vs. Second Avenue Railroad Co.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
833—Weidenfeldt versus Lynch.
631—Kupler vs. Hagen et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
1164—Strong et al. vs. Munzesheimer et al.
1726—Sturu vs. Williams.
1778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
918—Eagleton M'f'g. Co. vs. Shepherd et al.
970—Vermilye et al. vs. Dossy.
1012—Bodine vs. Collins.
1053—Nolan vs. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Railroad Co.

1170—Mohr vs. Stevens.
1890—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1018—Rittenster et al. vs. E. and P. Dispatch.
1094—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.
1820—Howard vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
838—Bennett vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
656—National Steam-ship Co. vs. Platt et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos. One-hour Causes.
2587—Rudolph vs. Reiss.
2290—Hogan vs. Burke.
2485—Seufteur vs. Stroub.
2355—Goodenough vs. Griswold.
2457—Nelass vs. Brunger.
2390—Holmes vs. Howlser.
1999—Home Ins. Co. vs. Drydell.
2419—Herman vs. Levy.
2279—Siebrecht vs. Stevenson, Jr.
2272—McShane vs. Leask.
1957—Mandell vs. Bloomingdale.

Nos.
2008—Frazer vs. Samuel et al.
New Causes.
2569—Starr et al. vs. Griswold.
2473—Herner vs. Bradley.
2624—Fitzpatrick vs. Manning.
2614—Odell vs. Douglass, Jr.
2618—Degroot vs. Crow.
2579—Foster vs. Hasbrouck.
2590—Herbert vs. Hooper et al.
2555—Sprolt vs. Weinman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
33—O'Gorman vs. The Mayor, &c.
17—Schott vs. Wright.
56—Int. Life Ins. and S. Co. vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
61—Diliber vs. Bachman.
46c—Board of Commissioners of C. and C., &c., vs. McGurrin.
18—Miller vs. Burke.
6—In the matter of Colah.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1819—Tuthill vs. Busteed et al.
4007—Marquand vs. Douglas, Jr.
3753—Bennett vs. Garden.
2206—Newberry vs. Meyer.
2143—Salomon vs. Brormer.
3827—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
4902—Ross vs. Tinan.
2360—Myers vs. Johnson.

2392—McCandless et al. vs. Harvey.
3627—Paton et al. vs. Levy.
3401—Torsch et al. vs. Shayne.
4076—Albrecht vs. Lohman.
3543—Sagerman vs. Pratt.
2425—Mahan vs. Howe Machine Co.
2269—McGrew vs. Shuman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
1905—Metcalf vs. Anderson.
2456—Summerfield vs. Krause.
2263—Ramos vs. Chamberlayne.
3139—Mierson vs. Reilly.
3140—Same vs. Same.
4080—Kauffeld vs. Kersten.
2475—Morgan vs. Gautier.
601—Adair vs. Ely.

Nos.
2537—Koop vs. Holland.
2477—Vautine vs. Griffin et al.
2478—Aljiles vs. Plumer,
2479—Kittle vs. Morgan et al.
2484—Hall vs. Baum.
2487—Clarkson et al. vs. Kitsell.
24 88—Sproson et al. vs. Kitsell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3630—Kating vs. Ostendorff.
1953—Stewart vs. Levine.
3235—Seiter vs. Clapp, impleaded, &c
4139—Wauken vs. Lyons.
1707—Burkhardt vs. Shafer.
3712—Rosendorf et al. vs Rosenthal, imp., &c
3804—Babcock et al. vs. Brennan.

Nos.
3902—Rogers vs. Prankard.
3421—Sellman vs. The Secor S. M. Co.
2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.
2212—Gilderman vs. Borgeman.
3041—Alart et al. vs. Spalding et al.
3815—Schonberg vs. Eyppert.
818—Hawkes vs. Johnson.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

No.
1—The People vs. Philip Olwell, homicide.

No.
2—The People vs. William Lyons, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

No.
1—The People vs. James A. Duffy, felonious assault and battery.

No.
2—The People vs. William Smith, grand larceny.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

EX-JUDGE PORTER CONTINUES HIS SPEECH.

SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM—POWERFUL INVECTIVE OF COUNSEL—REMARKABLE COOLNESS OF TILTON—THE JURY BETRAY NO SIGN TO INDICATE THEIR SENTIMENTS—HOW DEFENDANT REGARDS BESSIE TURNER'S TESTIMONY—AN EFFORT TO SHOW ITS TRUTHFULNESS—SEVERAL WITNESSES CHARACTERIZED.

The court-room and ante-room yesterday were as closely packed as on the previous day, though the surplusage of ticket-holders compelled to remain out in the corridor was not so large. Bessie Turner sat alone at the edge of the first row of chairs on the right. She was radiantly gorgeous in a new Spring suit of striped *café au lait* colored stuff, trimmed with brown silk, light brown gloves, and a straw wide-brimmed hat of the color of the dress, edged with brown velvet, and trimmed with brown silk, Autumn leaves, acorns, white roses, and a white wing tinged with brown. In her ears were Roman gold ear-rings, with round polished drops; and around her neck was a narrow gold chain, from which a large locket, set in turquoises, hung over a blue neck-scarf. A neat linen collar and cuffs completed her costume. Her manner throughout Judge Porter's analysis of her testimony concerning Tilton's alleged attempts upon her virtue, and the broad comments thereon, was exceedingly cool and self-possessed under the frequent glances that were thrown toward her from every part of the room. Mr. Beecher and his wife were five minutes late. They were both apparently in the best of health and humor. They followed Judge Porter's speech with the most undivided attention. Mrs. Beecher manifested its effect upon her only now and then by a deepening of her set smile, but her husband often flushed to the roots of his hair, and was alternately affected to the point of laughter or tears. Around them sat Miss Catharine Beecher, Col. Harry Beecher and wife, Herbert Beecher, William A. Hall, Jackson S. Schultz, Horace B. Claflin, Mr. Derby, the publisher; John C. Southwick, the sporting witness and Mr. Schultz's business partner, Edwin Atkins, L. S. Burnham, and the other friends who have been constantly in attendance throughout the trial. It required the untiring efforts of both Brothers Caldwell and Murray to seat them all. The number of old ladies who wore wigs in the audience was a remarkable feature of yesterday's session. There was also an extraordinary sprinkling of clerically-attired gentlemen whom the Plymouth brethren did not know. Rev. Edward Beecher stood behind the jury like a statue. Judge Fullerton, Gen. Pryor, and Mr. Hill and Frank Moulton were absent. Mr. Evarts was twenty minutes late. The plaintiff occupied his defiant position of the day before, the nearest to the speaker—so near, in fact, that Judge Porter was compelled to draw back when uttering his scathing denunciations lest his fist should strike Tilton in the face. His grave look never changed, and whenever Judge Porter hesitated for a passage in the testimony or the letters Tilton politely assisted him to find it. Mr. Tilton's venerable father occupied a seat behind his son and paid earnest attention to the proceedings, as did also Mr. Beach who smiled sarcastically at many of the speaker's points, and took copious notes. United States District Attorney Tenney was present part of the morning, and on the judicial bench sat a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Prof. Peet, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New-York. Bessie Turner was absent, and Mrs. Field and three lady friends were present in the afternoon. The jury paid earnest attention to every word that fell from the eloquent speaker's lips, but by no outward sign, even in answer to the most pathetic appeals addressed directly to them, did they evince in the slightest degree what effect, if any, the argument had upon them.

The proceedings opened at 11:07 by a request from Judge Neilson to one of the court officers to go into the Supreme Court room and borrow a gavel for him, some relic hunter having stolen his own. Judge Porter then resumed his speech, promising the gentlemen of the press, who had been so kind to him, that he would endeavor to speak more audibly. His difficulty of the previous day had been the consequence of an affection of the lungs, which was not yet entirely healed. He kept this promise throughout the day, and the second installment of his address was one of great oratorical power. It was, however, mainly an appeal to the feelings of his audience. In this and in the bitterness of its invective it was a masterpiece. Returning to his analysis of Mrs. Tilton's letters, he conjured up a beautiful picture of the holiness and purity of a mother's feelings at her children's cradle side on a Sunday evening, "the hour which brings a mother nearest to God." This is the date of one of Mrs. Tilton's letters, in which she says that "whatever her husband may do, say, or be, it becometh her to be a Christian wife and mother." He asked if there was any better illustration of the judicial blindness with which God darkens the understanding of those who turn from the light of His countenance, than that Tilton, in his own justification and defense, should have published this letter to the world. Tilton, he said, was a man whom God endowed with a genius which, if it had been regulated by honesty, elevated morality, loyalty to truth, and loyalty to God, would have put him in the foremost rank of men; but he had lived only to disclose the gradations by which men of genius go down, down, until they reach that place whence there is no descent.

Judge Porter then analyzed Tilton's letter in which he speculates on what Christ might have been had He been married. In the midst of a torrent of exquisitely scathing sarcasm, Mr. Tilton coolly stopped the speaker to suggest that he had skipped a word in the letter. In one passage Tilton says that had Jesus been married He probably would not have been recognized as God. That, said Judge Porter, accounts to you, gentlemen of the jury, why this man who talks to you of laying off his crown and saying to Bowen "God save the King"—why he had never been recognized as the rival of your Saviour and mine." [Sensation.] In remarking upon the next letter—one of Mrs. Tilton's—the speaker again thrilled his audience by an exquisite word-picture adroitly addressed to Judge Neilson, whom it visibly affected, of the conjugal love which prevents husband and wife from noticing the marks of advancing age in one another. This, he said, was the spirit which newspaper men deride a Christian minister for uttering in his letters—the spirit of Mrs. Tilton believing that even her husband might be redeemed by the devotion of a pure woman's love. The last letter Judge Porter took up was one of Tilton to his wife, written five days after the night of the alleged confession, in which he says that she is "the only woman who touches his highest nature." Emphasizing "highest," the speaker insinuated that there were other women who touched Tilton's lower nature. From a phrase used in this letter—"inward reverence"—he argued that Mrs. Tilton got her expression "true inwardness;" that it was from her husband in his better moods that she learned all such talk. If a man, he said in conclusion, is so mean and base as to go to the receptacle in which the wife and the mother kept the letters expressive of what she flattered herself is conjugal love, among the relics of her dead child, and the stray locks of hair that she associates with memories of love, and to which she believes she is to be reunited with the resurrection of her body in the great judgment day—when these holy sanctities are invaded for the purpose of vanity and hate—God would indeed be asleep did not He overrule the action to the disgrace and to the dishonor of the man who was capable of the desecration. Mr. Beecher and many others of the audience were moved to tears at this passage.

Passing on to the evidence, Judge Porter argued that the two dates given in the complaint, being between prayer-meeting nights and Sunday morning services, and seven years old, had been selected by Tilton and Moulton as those on which Mr. Beecher would have least chance of proving an alibi. He pictured the plaintiff and his friend searching the files of the *Independent* and *Christian Union*, lest by an unlucky chance there might have been an "exchange" on those nights. It will be a dark day, he said, for Brooklyn when Henry Ward Beecher is called to his grave. This was in connection with a glowing description of Mr. Beecher's ministerial services, and an appeal to the jury whether such a man could be guilty of the crime imputed to him. Bessie Turner's testimony was then taken up, and the rest of the morning, and almost the entire afternoon, was taken up with a brilliant attempt to impress the jury with an idea of that lady's truthfulness. Judge Porter premised this portion of his discourse with an allusion to the feeling of chivalry that exists in the breasts of all honorable men toward a woman, which would make his duty in speaking afterward of Mrs. Moulton extremely painful. After a glowing eulogy of Miss Turner, in which he claimed that she was an adopted child of Tilton, and not a mere servant, Judge Porter drew an equally horrible portrait of the plaintiff, with materials taken from Bessie's testimony, and asked the jury which they would believe. "If your verdict in this case," he said, "be against the defendant, it must rest on the testimony of Theodore Tilton as its corner-stone. Is the stone sound or rotten?" Bessie Turner's description of the two bed-room scenes was gone into at length, eliciting laughter several times from the audience. The speaker claimed that they bore the impress of truth on their face. It would be impossible for man or woman of any age to invent them. Tilton, not having entire confidence that there was no God above and no hell beneath, did not dare give them more than a qualified denial, although it was vital to his case to do so. He might bring a thousand housekeepers, whom he could easily confuse with dates, to contradict what he did not dare deny. Again, how happened it that before Bessie Turner disclosed these two scenes to a living soul, that Mrs. Tilton was enabled to tell her friend, Mrs. Putnam, of them, unless her husband furnished her with the information? Who were the witnesses against Miss Turner? Joe. Richards, the "dastard, reared under the malign influence of Henry C. Bowen, tutored by Theodore Tilton, his brother-in-law, capable of coming to this stand and making a theatrical exhibition of himself which nobody could have devised without the aid of Theodore Tilton's acquaintance with the histrionics of all shame," and going off exalted at having had the opportunity of stabbing his sister under the fifth rib; A. B. Martin, the "cipher," "Tilton's miserable spy," "ready whenever the occasion called to do his little all in the service of Theodore Tilton in his fight with a woman; ready to attend that woman, to fawn upon her and pretend to be her friend; ready when the time comes, if it be needful in order to raise an issue with Bessie Turner and with Gen. Tracy—ready, if need be, to swear to walls where carpenters never reared them, to bring into protected shadow a piazza which was in the blaze of a torrid Summer sun; ready to do anything in the service of a man to serve whom is too degrading for endurance;" and—Theodore Tilton. Judge Porter's invective in this passage was terrible. Richards, he claimed, confined himself to swearing that Bessie did not come to him in the *Evening Post* building. He did not dare to deny that she came to him anywhere. Martin and Tilton simply lied. These three men were no match for the school girl who overthrew "the most brilliant cross-examiner in America," to fight whom Judge Fullerton was compelled to call "the most splendid advocate now living in this land" to his assistance. [Sensation.] Mr. Beach smiled contemptuously at this last allusion to himself. The speaker predicted that "Frank Moulton will, in due time, as he deserves, be cursed and kicked by Tilton."

Judge Porter then took up the scene described by Bessie when Mrs. Tilton is alleged to have come home and found Ellen Dennis in her place at table. He drew a most pathetic picture of Mrs. Tilton's feelings on that occasion, and entered into another eulogy of Miss Turner, who, he said, had had on the witness-stand the opportunity of making the proud answer that nobody ever accused her of lying. With access to every person with whom she had lived, the prosecution had not brought a single one forward to impeach her purity and truthfulness. To-day she stands proud and erect, while Tilton slinks in the gaze of manhood and womanhood. Tilton was swearing for money; Bessie Turner out of gratitude to save the woman who had been a mother to her, and whom she knew to be innocent. This object alone could nerve her to encounter a notoriety which men would shrink from. It is not of such stuff that false witnesses are made. Which of the two was most worthy of belief? Bessie's description of Tilton at the interviews was an unconscious reproduction of the mock heroic solemnity with which the plaintiff sought to influence the jury from the witness-stand. Turning to Tilton, Judge Porter said, in a tone of biting sarcasm: "I would like you to point out to me which of the twelve you think you have influenced—you that failed with a school-girl." Turning again to the jury, he asked: "Is this the man on whom you will stake your immortal souls—this hollow, treacherous, false coward?" Mr. Beecher glanced curiously at Mr. Tilton, but the latter never moved a muscle. "I predict," continued Judge Porter, "that you will render a verdict of acquittal without leaving your seats."

Here Judge Porter wanted to take up the interview in which Bessie Turner describes Mrs. Tilton as leaving her husband's home after midnight in Winter, without her shoes, and seeking from her mother a refuge from her husband's abuse. Mr. Shearman not being able to find the place at the moment, Mr. Tilton stepped forward and handed his book to Judge Porter, at the same time pointing to the proper page. The action was so exquisitely cool that Mr. Evarts lay back in his chair and laughed heartily. Mr. Shearman meantime had found the testimony, and Judge Porter politely declined Mr. Tilton's courtesy. He then drew another pathetic picture of Mrs. Tilton's sufferings, and said that the only wonder was that men capable of such things should dare to come into a court of justice. Bessie's description of Mrs. Tilton dying and herself pleading to Mr. Tilton to be kind to her while he continued callous to her prayers, was then commented on. "It is not well to go further," said the speaker. "There is something in the depths of Tilton's degradation that appals us to contemplate." He claimed that Mrs. Bradshaw and Bessie Turner differed only on an unimportant point, while the testimony of Deacon Bell, who was called for the prosecution, more than corroborates the latter. Judge Porter here called upon Mr. Shearman to read Mr. Bell's testimony. After doing it he was about to add some remarks of his own, when Mr. Beach interrupted him with "Oh, I object to your arguing."

Judge Porter then proceeded to give Mr. Bowen an awful flaying. It would be inhuman, he said, to speak of his testimony except with forbearance, in view of the buffetings which that gentleman had received from the beginning. Quoting a number of depreciatory allusions to Mr. Bowen on the part of the prosecution, he asked if their case was not desperate when, after all this, they had deemed it necessary to put him on the stand. He would do him the justice to say that he showed a commendable zeal to swear all he could for those who called him. He did not do so through love of Tilton; nor (sarcastically) out of hatred for Beecher, for everybody knows that he worships Plymouth Church. It must have been out of an abstract love of truth. [Laughter, in which the Judge joined.] The speaker then went into a sarcastic analysis of Mr. Bowen's testimony, which elicited further laughter. It did not, he claimed, show the truth of Tilton and Woodruff's assertion that Bowen was treacherous—only that his memory was treacherous. Dr. Eggleston had not such a bad memory. Proof enough had been furnished that Henry Ward Beecher's account of the interview of Dec. 26, 1872, was true. But Bowen let slip what Tilton had denied, under oath and what explained Tilton's exclamation that he was a ruined man—that in the beginning of the week in which the letter of accusation was obtained, Tilton had been informed of the breaking of the contracts. Judge Porter was in the middle of a picture of Tilton and Moulton forcing the letter from sick Mrs. Tilton, when the hour of adjournment arrived.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury having answered to their names, ex-Judge Porter said: May it please your Honor—if the jury will pardon me one moment—I have been so kindly treated through the trial by the gentlemen of the press, your Honor, that I feel bound to say to them that the difficulty which they have in hearing me is due to my physical condition. Unfortunately, before the commencement of the trial, I was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs from which I have not yet fully recovered. It is my endeavor to be audible, and if any gentleman will be kind enough to remind me when I drop my voice or when I become inaudible, I will take it as a favor instead of a criticism.

HIS ADDRESS RESUMED.

Gentlemen, you cannot appreciate the feeling of earnest gratitude that a lawyer has when he is engaged in a cause that is close to his heart, and in defending a woman whom he believes to be innocent; and seeing through the long, tedious, and protracted hours and days of this discussion the kindness with which you have listened to me, and the attention you have given to words even as feeble as mine, I need say no more. I am not in the habit of making professions; I have only to say I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and shall ask the continuance of the same indulgence. In reading one of these letters yesterday a passage escaped me, for which, when I came afterward to see what I had omitted, I felt a rebuke, and you will pardon me for returning to that letter now. It is that of Mrs. Tilton, written on the 8th of March, 1868, and which seems to me to let in a flood of light upon the antecedents of these parties, and upon the anterior of the household. "Nursery"—oh! what is there to a woman's heart that is so near as that nursery, in which she exercises her ministrations of love to the children of marriage, and not of lust. "Nursery, Sunday evening"—And if there be a time when a mother speaks from her inmost heart, it is not merely from such a place, but on the evening of that Sabbath day which too many ignore, but which the true wife and her children love and cherish as the hour that brings them nearest to God. It is not in letters written by the side of the cradle and on the evening of the Sabbath day that mothers lie to their husbands, and especially when they write not for newspapers, [pointing to Tilton,] but write to those whom they have pledged to love for time and eternity. "My beloved, March 8, 1868"—Six months before that mother was condemned in anguish for the boy whom Theodore Tilton even on his grave pronounced a bastard; six months and a half before the time when this Christian and true-hearted woman is said to have sought that house on Columbia Heights—which many have sought who were poor and in distress, which many have sought who were seeking their way to their Father's house, which many have sought on missions of Christian love and for missions of charity—but when she is represented to have sought it for the purpose of offering to the vile embrace of the Pastor, to whose teaching she had listened that day.

> "My beloved, all alone, save Eliza in the kitchen, with the children sleeping round me. Well, I have been trying to imagine my state when I shall again live with you and behold your precious form. This, I think, I have decided; no more scoldings; no more chidings, but an inexpressible tenderness has grown up in my soul toward you. I never saw my path as clear as now. Whatever you may do—[*"Whatever you may do"*]—it becometh me to be a Christian wife and mother."

Do you believe, when Theodore Tilton received that letter, which, though declaring he had not yet gone down in darkness, when he received that message from his loving and trusting wife, he could have been persuaded that the hour should ever come when his jealousy for Henry Ward Beecher would induce him to publish this letter before the world, and to encounter the scoffs and the derision of those who despise his sentimentalism? And is there any better illustration of the judicial blindness with which God darkens the understanding of those who turn from the light of His countenance, than that this man, in his own justification and defense, under the advice of my friend, Morris, should publish to the world what rises against him in judgment this day?

THE PROSTITUTION OF TILTON'S GENIUS.

I have said, gentlemen, that those were the better days of Theodore Tilton—for while I am compelled by my sense of duty to truth, to innocence, to my client, to speak of him in terms other than I would—I cannot forget that the man who is the occasion of the investigation of this issue to-day is one upon whom Providence smiled as He has smiled upon few in this age; a man who was endowed with an order of genius which, if it had been regulated by honesty, religious sentiment, elevated morality, and loyalty to truth, loyalty to honor, and loyalty to God, would have put him among the men in the fore front of this generation. As he was in his other days we have all admired, all loved, all honored him; but, gentlemen, we must bear in mind that we live in a universe governed by law and carrying the penalties of transgression—but fair spirits shine in error, and it is those whose names and example are the instigators of every crime in each indictment you find—and we see in his case what we see in all others, save that of Elizabeth R. Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher—degradation—by which men of purity and of genius go down, *down*, DOWN, until they reach a depth from which is no descent.

TILTON ON THE CHARACTER AND CAREER OF JESUS.

Let me start at an intermediate process, for I spoke of the letter written to him in 1868 as written in his declining days. Let me stop at an intermediate stage—on Valentine's Day, 1867, when this man wrote to his wife—a wife who loved him and loved her Saviour; a wife who loved him and loved all humanity; a wife who loved him and loved those innocent children—in a strain we can readily imagine harping on the sneering lips of Voltaire:

> "FEB. 14, 1867.
>
> MY DEAR ORTHODOX WIFE: I have been speculating considerably of late on the character and career of Jesus, and I wonder whether you will be shocked when I mention one of my meditations. It is this: How would He have appeared in the character of"—

He does not write it Theodore Tilton; he writes:

> "a married man? Certainly, even to your reverential and adoring view of Him as God manifested in the flesh, there ought to be nothing profane in the supposition. If He consented to be born of a woman, why might He not have consented to be married to a woman? And if He was the son of an earthly parent, why might He not have been the father of a mortal child? He loved some of His disciples better than others, as, for instance, John. He undoubtedly loved some few women devotedly, perhaps passionately"—

Mr. Tilton (interrupting)—Read it correctly, Mr. Porter.

Mr. Porter—I do.

Mr. Tilton—No, Sir.

Mr. Porter (continuing)—Mr. Tilton very properly suggests that I have omitted a word, which I did in my haste.

> "He loved—He undoubtedly loved—some few women devotedly, perhaps passionately. Now, why might He not have loved one chief and chosen among those women on whom He might have poured the whole fullness of His heart, and on whose finger He might have set a marriage-ring, making her, indeed, like the church, the 'bride of Christ?' I confess that, if a new historic investigation should reveal the proof that Jesus was a married man instead of an unmated lover of all the world, I would see an additional glory in the most wonderful of all historic characters."

God, to whom you and I, in our last hour will address our last prayer in hesitation, with the death-sweat upon our brow, that is the God of whom Theodore, to the wife who adores him, uses language like this—"a historic God."

> "Nor do I know of any evidence that he was never married.
>
> If either Mary or Martha, or any other saintly woman, had been His wife, the fact would probably have been mentioned; and yet what would we have known of His friend Peter's wife, except for the fact that her mother was once sick of a fever? Men's wives are not necessarily known to history."

Let me tell him, gentlemen, *his* will be, and he has created the necessity.

> "Of course the probability is that Jesus was never married; yet this is by no means a certainty. And as there remains a possibility that He was, it is a pleasing reflection for me that while He was living in Capernaum, in the house of Peter, (one of His disciples,) He might there have enjoyed also the still sweeter companionship of a wife of His own. I know that even"—

Not what the God who fashioned him, and who provided him so richly with physical and intellectual gifts; not what that God says, for that is of no account to him, but

> "I know that even Renan"—

the French infidel, you remember, who rises above the throne of the Omniscient, and who wrote a book more worthy to be cited than that upon which he laid his hand when he swore that he would not make a false accusation against the wife of his bosom and Henry Ward Beecher—

> "I know that even Renan says Jesus never married. Even admitting the fact, however, this does not deny the propriety of His marrying, if He had chosen to marry.
>
> But, if Jesus had taken a wife and fathered a family, I believe that this fact would have so completely harmonized him in the eyes of all the world, that He never would have been regarded as God, or the only begotten Son of God."

And that accounts for it, gentlemen of the jury, why this man who talks about his crown, and his laying off the crown, and says to Bowen, "God save the King," has never been recognized as the rival of your Saviour and mine! He proceeds:

> "He would never have been regarded as God—as the only begotten Son of God. And yet if, as the Son of Mary, He had become the husband of a Galilean girl, and these twain had dwelt in a cottage by the Lake of Gennesaret, and unto them had been born children, like those of whom He said, 'Suffer them to come unto me,' let me inquire whether you would love the character of Jesus any less than you love it now? Answer.
>
> Your heterodox husband,
>
> THEODORE TILTON."

These were the teachings, in a Christian household, to the mother of the children of whom he told Bessie Turner that one was illegitimate. It is a relief, gentlemen, to pass from this to one of those utterances of true and simple-hearted and Christian love, which, however Tiltonian in style, come, nevertheless, fresh and warm from a pure and loving heart.

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

On the 31st of the same month she writes to him:

> "MY DEAR HUSBAND: I have just returned from Mattie's, and saw your bust; loved it, and could not bear to leave that precious head behind me. I felt a sense of cruelty. Oh, Theodore, darling, I am haunted day and night by the remorse of knowing that, because of my harshness and indifference to you, you were driven to despair, perhaps sin, and these lost years of unhappiness."

Oh, that happy home that was disturbed in the Fall of 1868, in the eloquent language of my splendid friend on the other side, upon the entrance of the cool, calculating, and diabolical accuser! Oh, that happy home of which, in January of that same year, the wife writes to him to take upon herself the blame of those long years of unhappiness!

> "I sometimes feel it to be the unpardonable sin. God cannot forgive me. But if you only may be restored to your former loveliness"—

Husband and wife, you know, gentlemen, never grow old to each other. We see upon one whom we all honor and love the marks of maturing years and advancing age. I have not the pleasure of knowing the lady who has been chosen as the light of his dwelling, but I know that she does not see him as I see him. She sees in him the health and flush of young manhood, with the glory of youth upon him, and to this hour—to this hour his age is that in which he pressed upon her finger that marriage ring! And he—he—while he may be looking upon one whom time has touched with some of those changes which it leaves upon the faces of us all, her face is that with which she came before the clergyman who solemnized the marriage rites, fresh and beaming, glorious with youth, and bright as the marriage stars. Here we have husband and wife, who had joined hand and heart when both were twenty years old, when both were pure, radiant with hope, both glowing with joy, both adoring that Saviour whom he has since dethroned so far as it is in the power of one of the poor creatures whom God has made. And she, appealing to that earlier faith, to that purer manhood of which she, in her moments of simplicity, describing with her pure loveliness, says, "Though I, by my indifference and coldness and rebuking of your sins have brought you to abandon the Saviour, whom you loved, to go after strange gods and strange women, yet I can accept that destiny, even without the forgiveness of God, if it will restore you, my beloved husband, the husband of my youth—if it will only restore you to your former happiness and reconcile you to that Being who is the God of your children and mine, and to whom we must all look for mercy, for forgiveness, for salvation." Then, again, we return to that spirit at which the world scoffs, which newspaper men deride, but which our mothers, our sisters, our daughters, our wives cherish—returning to that spirit which makes one willing to take upon one's self the blame, and, relieving others, to bear the burden, as Christian did until he laid it at the foot of the cross—that spirit which a minister has been derided and scoffed at for offering, in his letters, to men like Tilton and Moulton—pure, innocent, unspotted, unstained—compared with him [Tilton] white as wool. She says:

MRS. TILTON THE CHIEF OF SINNERS.

> "I am the chief of sinners. I understand perfectly now how you have felt. I carry in my soul this burden black of sin, yet appear to my children and friends calm and happy. 'Woe unto you, whited sepulchre,' I hear perpetually. I will carry these agonies gladly, for I know a life of happiness awaits"—

Who? Not "me," but "*you*," [turning to Tilton.] She had faith in God that Theodore Tilton could be redeemed by the devotion of a pure woman who loved him; that the appeal she would make to that fountain in his nature which she recognized as having been placed there by the Everlasting God, and which she could not imagine had been left wholly dried up—

[Mr. Shearman here whispered to Mr. Porter.]

Mr. Porter—By one of those coincidences to which my learned friend, Mr. Shearman, calls my attention, this utterance was one of conception. Nine months afterward her child was born. The Saviour he dishonors, but whom she reverences, said of a tree, "By its fruits ye shall know it," and "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." This is the sowing of that woman's heart on the 31st of January, and he would have you believe that this woman, with emotions so pure, so loving, so loyal to him, Theodore, had been debauched for a year or more.

> "If the past" [she proceeds] "were not even present, I believe I might yet bless you. You are the only human being I have harmed! Oh! wretched woman that I am!"

"Darling!"—the appeal is ended—the "Psalm of David"—but now the sense of duty, which to her was ever present, rises to admonition:

> "Darling, we must both cultivate our self-respect by being what we seem. Then will be fulfilled my ideal of marriage—to you, and you only, a wife; but contact of the body with no other—while then a pure friendship with many may be enjoyed, ennobling us. Let us have not even a shadow of doubt of each other—though all the world are weak, yet will *we* be strong.
>
> God accept and bless us *both*, now we are *one*. By-bye. Faithfully yours."

My friend, Mr. Shearman, whose vigilance in behalf of his beloved Pastor nothing escapes, calls my attention to the fact that this letter was written five days only after that night of confessions, which he spoke of to her as so memorable, and recollections of which would ever return to him. I am wearying you, gentlemen, and yet I know that you will pardon me for reading one single letter more. It is a letter which he writes to her at a time when, as he now pretends, she was the prostitute of the honored Pastor of Plymouth Church; in the closing days of the Summer of 1869, and one year after the death of that Paul, whose grave, according to Tilton, was dedicated to clerical lust and debauchery. He says to her:

TILTON'S PRAISE OF HIS WIFE.

> "From my early years I have loved, and loved *you*. But all my past experiences of my heart's affections have been as nothing compared with the unusual and solemn sense which I have had during all the bilarities of this Newport week, that the only human being who touches my highest nature is yourself."

What were those other womanly affections of which he speaks? Here stirs, starts his highest; theirs his lowest nature.

> "This being the case, I am filled with distress to think that I must keep you uninformed, for the sake of your tranquillity, of many of my thoughts, and of some of my conduct. I would to God I were a man worthy of your goodness, your self-denial, and your singleness of heart. Occasionally, in some supreme hour, I am your fit mate; but at all other times you are high above me. But if you could know the inward reverence"—

The "true inwardness"—where did *she* learn that phrase? My friend Judge Fullerton brought in *Norwood*, and Hannah More, and I know not what beside, in order to teach you what that woman had in view when she talked of "true inwardness." Why, she had been under the teaching of a man who left in her all such expressions rooted so that they could not but spring up and bear. While he used it in a high, noble, and generous sense, he imputes her adoption of the phrase to the vilest.

> "But if you could know the inward reverence which I have borne toward you for many days past, even while appearing to be absorbed in the companionship of other ladies, and particularly at Newport, I am sure you would almost dread to be so much loved by any human (and, therefore, infirm and wayward) creature like myself. I have several times tried to keep myself from writing you any such letter as this, because it is unlike most of my past correspondence."

His letters were usually not letters of "true inwardness," but of sham outwardness:

> "It is my request that no other eye shall ever see it except your own."

That letter she hoarded among the sacred treasures of her woman's love; and it never appeared in the light of day until the search was made for proofs to sustain his charge; and then the injunction of secrecy and privacy in respect to a conjugal affection which he had imposed was by him removed, and the letter was sent forth to the world. Eavesdroppers rarely ever hear good of themselves. When any man is so mean and so base as to go to the receptacle in which the wife and mother kept the letters and the evidences, as she flatters herself, of his conjugal love, and the memorials of her dead children, and the stray locks of hair that she associates with memories of the loved and the lost—when these holy sanctities are invaded for the purposes of vanity, and egotism, and hate, God would indeed be asleep if he did not overrule such an action to the disgrace and dishonor of the man who was capable of such action.

THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

I have passed, gentlemen, through the wearisome details of what has been to you and to me the most painful and yet the most instructive weapon of the unmistakable truth of the interior of that household. Tilton on oath painted it to you in the colors of the prism, and the rainbow and the diamond, with its thousand flashing lights as reflected in the sunbeam. You have seen here the affected jealousy, the cold exaction, the hard-hearted imposition upon a feeble and unprotected woman, whom mother he described as a maniac and whose God had delivered over to his mercy. You have seen the secrets of that household—the wife taking to herself reproach for the infidelities of her husband, the wife who, called by her sense of duty, turns to speak and say, "I feel enlightened from above, my path is clear as the sun, it is my duty to say to you, be what you will, do what you will, say what you will, my duty is to be a Christian wife and a Christian mother. I feel my indifference to that lesson has cost me the hope of heaven, but my fidelity to that duty shall, I hope, under the hand of God, be the means of reclaiming you, and I will be faithful come what may.

CONSIDERING THE EVIDENCE.

I think now, gentlemen, we can properly advance to a hasty consideration of the evidence which it will fall within my province more particularly to discuss with the view of relieving my able and eloquent associate from a portion at least of the labors which are cast upon him as the senior and the responsible representative of the defendant. The first point to which it seems to me essential to direct your attention is the state of things which existed on the 10th and 17th of October, 1868; right there this issue hinges. The complaint puts forth these two as the only known and ascertained days of the long-continued and infamous criminal intercourse. They are days well selected by the contrivers of this accusation and the forgers and fabricators of these pretended confessions. We find by the evidence that they had the means of knowing and consulting the public journals, and that on the night of the 9th of October, Henry Ward Beecher delivered one of those magnificent addresses at the Academy of Music, which have associated his name with the first orators of all ages. The day selected is between the Friday night prayer-meeting, the lectures of which have been for years reported in the *Christian Union* or in the *Independent*, as the case may be, and the Sabbath morning services, where every address of his is caught up by these reporters, who are the veins and arteries of the intelligence throughout the world, and circulated through this and through all other lands. They were safe in fixing it on that day unless against unusual contingencies, for it was scarcely probable that if on Friday night he delivered his usual Friday evening lecture, and on Sunday morning officiated in the presence of 3,000 people at Plymouth Church, he scarcely could prove an alibi. The next occasion is equally well chosen. It is the intervening day between the next Friday evening and Sunday morning. I can imagine the searching of almanacs by Tilton and by Moulton when the days were fixed; you can imagine the ransacking of newspaper files to see that by no unlucky accident there had been an exchange in Plymouth pulpit, but it being ascertained that Mr. Beecher was there on Friday night, and there on Sunday morning, it was fair to assume that he could prove no alibi on the Saturday that intervened, as so of the Saturday following. The theory of these men is that your honored fellow-townsman is a gray-haired hypocrite who has stood at the coffins of your wives, over the hearses of your children, at the heads of their graves; who has joined your daughters in wedlock; who has preached to your fellow-citizens, men and women, boys and maidens; who has baptized your children in the fear, not of the supreme God, but in the fear of that devil whom Theodore Tilton with equal justice has dethroned as he has dethroned the Deity. You are told that this man has been rotten all his life; that though all mankind besides were deceived, this man was the viper that found a nestling-place in two hearts, in the heart of Theodore Tilton and the heart of Henry C. Bowen. This is a man who is capable of giving the blood of that Saviour on the Sabbath day to the lips of the wife whom he makes a mother; makes a communicant of the woman he prostituted to his lust. A man of whom they will tell you that he is capable of corrupt practices and deliberate perjury; who regards neither the God whom he serves, nor his fellow man, nor his own conscience; neither the sanctity of religion, the law, nor morality; who has disgraced a wife, disgraced their children and their grandchildren, and now in the decline of life, when his head is blossoming for the grave, and already you see the marks of that sad day which will be a dark day for Brooklyn—when Henry Ward Beecher is brought to the grave—that this man is a perjured villain. Well, here is a temptation, is there not? He is told, on the 10th day of October, at your house, one of your parishioners sought you and yielded herself to your arms in an embrace of base debauchery. Seven days afterward you sought her house and again, as you had before tendered to her the communion of the Son of God, you tendered to her the community of diabolical lust. What shall be expected of such a man? If he be the perjured villain that he describes, where will his alibi be? Will it be on the 2d of June, 1873? No; it will be there. Seven years ago this crime is said to have been committed.

HAS BEECHER COMMITTED PERJURY?

There is immunity for perjury. They tell you that these men of Plymouth Church, who are not here because these walls would not contain them—these men of Plymouth Church who love and honor him—are capable of perjury to save him. How happens it that of the three thousand, no one volunteers his testimony to prove that on that day he rode with Henry Ward Beecher to Coney Island to bathe? That on that day he went with Henry Ward Beecher on a fishing excursion to Sandy Hook. That on that day he joined him after breakfast and walked arm in arm with him from picture-gallery to picture-gallery in the City of New-York, after his well-known habit? Nothing of the kind, nothing of the kind. And yet they tell you this man is a hypocrite and libertine; in the language of Moulton, "A libertine and a liar;" and yet not one word is said, not one member from his Church to prove this, and he frankly tells you on the stand, "I know of nothing that occurred on either of those days that enables me to distinguish them from any other day." Gentlemen, do you believe that a man goes, at the age of sixty, for the first time in his life, to commit an act of debauchery and cannot remember the day, and where he was, and what he was doing—that day on which the sun rose in the morning in light, but went down in darkness for time, in darkness for eternity. In order to enable Theodore Tilton to walk over the body of his wife, in order to reach the heart of his enemy, he will urge through his counsel that fifteen witnesses on this stand have committed perjury, for if either of the fifteen have sworn to the truth, Theodore Tilton is a mean, sworn liar. And yet the man who can command fifteen men—fifteen men, among whom are those whose bare word is good in every commercial mart in the world; fifteen men, many of whom are connected with the interests of commerce, of literature, of finance with the capitals of the world; fifteen men who, if they were to be stricken down in one day, would clothe Brooklyn in mourning; fifteen men, who stand as pillars, sustaining the magnificent fabric of your commercial pre-eminence among the cities of the globe. I pass from these two days. It would be idle for me to enlarge upon them, for there is not one man on that jury that does not see and feel those were selected by the conspirators, because of the probability of his being where he could have had two such interviews. There is not one upon that jury who can entertain a doubt that if he is the perjured villain he is represented, and is surrounded by others equally ready to sell their souls for him, there would not have been an alibi on one or the other of those occasions. Either would have broken the back of this prosecution.

[After a whispered conference with Mr. Shearman.] My associate makes a suggestion which is valuable, but I have to look to your time.

BESSIE TURNER'S EVIDENCE.

I come now to a person to whose testimony I shall have again and again to recur during the analysis of this evidence. He has introduced it. Gentlemen, there is in the heart of Henry Ward Beecher, there is in the heart of William A. Beach, there is in the heart of each of you, there is in mine, a feeling of tenderness and chivalry toward womanhood, which makes it painful for us at any time without evidence to cast merited, even merited, reproach upon one of the sex of our mothers, our sisters, our wives, our daughters. I feel it now. I shall feel it more deeply and intensely when I shall be compelled in the discharge of my professional duty to speak of Mrs. Moulton. But I am now to speak of another. There was a day in the life of Theodore Tilton when he would have scorned to lay his hand in anger on a woman. He has said that the tongue is a wild beast which no man can tame, but he had such control over that wild beast in his own keeping that there was a time when he would have hesitated to cast unmerited reproach upon any woman—even his wife. But that day with him has long since been buried under the years that have gone. He knew perfectly well, when he stood upon that stand, that there was a living witness whom God had preserved and whom he must confront, if he were to leave this court with a verdict in his favor. And with the cunning and subtlety and the malice of a fiend, he undertook as a volunteer to prepare the way for her coming before you, in describing her, in sneering down upon her, and with affected contempt, as a child, a servant, and a waif. It turned out afterward upon the evidence that child had matured to early womanhood, that in personal attractions she was far the superior of that Elizabeth Tilton of whom he was once so proud, and that intellectually develowed as she was in her education, which was obtained simply to screen his misconduct, but obtained from the bountiful charity of Henry Ward Beecher, through the appeal made to him by Frank Moulton on the ground that Theodore Tilton could not afford it, was reared in a seminary of learning and had opportunities to develop those natural intellectual parts which you will see illustrated before you, and which left her, waif and servant as he calls her, high above him intellectually or morally. My friend [alluding to a movement of Mr. Beach] sneers, but, gentlemen, he did not sneer when she was upon the stand. And it turns out that that waif was the daughter of poor but respectable parents; that she was subjected to early poverty, was the object of womanly charity; that her brightness, her kindliness, and her amiability won the heart of every woman whom she approached; that in due time she came in contact with Mrs. Tilton; that Mrs. Tilton's heart yearned to her in love and in charity; that she was able in those—his better days—to bring even Theodore Tilton into sympathy with her; that she was reared in the household, never receiving the wages of a servant; never treated as a servant; sitting on his lap with his own children; ministering to him in sickness and in health; ministering to his people; ministering to the cares of the household and the children; assisting that faithful mother in the rearing of those children; faithful to them all; seeing around her evidences of struggle and poverty; seeking her own way in the world under the patronage of her mistress; going to a china store, going to the dollar store; going as governess to the children of David Dows—wherever she went commanding confidence, and respect, and kindness. And this girl came to him in process of time, returning as she did from time to time by the persuasion of that adopted mother, and with the assent of this man, who, in his letters to her—which he had forgotten—had signed himself as her father; growing in that household to the stature of womanhood, developing those qualities which are attractive and lovely to a pure-minded lover, as to a lustful man and libertine, that she, on two occasions, is the object of approaches, easy, and easy to explain from the family relation existing between them, and yet of so doubtful a character as to pain her, feeling that her adopted father was so ill trained in modesty and propriety, so that even as poor a girl as she could teach him that something was due to the sex to which his wife and his daughter belonged. Two incidents of this kind occurred. I must refer to one of them; because, before we come to the inquiry as to the subsequent accusation this man makes, we want to know something of the character and the truth or rottenness of the man who makes it. If you are rearing a building you want your corner-stone at the base. If you are to establish the accusation of the plaintiff, it must rest on Theodore Tilton as the chief corner-stone. Is the stone sound or rotten? In answer to my inquiries as to the incidents Bessie Turner gave in her own simple, truthful, and graphic language the incidents as they occurred; and before I read them I want to call your attention to the fact to which she testified, that though she felt that she was the object of approaches which were indelicate, she had at that time no thought that it was aught but lasciviousness, not reaching to lust nor meditating her destruction. Neither from this nor from the other incident could she be made to believe that the man whom she had been taught by Mrs. Tilton to love and to honor was capable of destroying for time and for eternity his adopted child. And she tells you she never believed he entertained that until she heard at Marietta he had communicated that in one of his seasons of confession to his own wife, which satisfied her that what she regarded as mere indecency had behind it a deliberate purpose to blast her young life and her young soul forever. Now, she tells you the simple facts, and I allude to them now, not for the purpose of doing him injustice; for, notwithstanding what transpired between him and his wife, I will do him the justice to say that, in my belief, he did not dare to touch the honor of the girl, and that he was there only for the purpose of satisfying with her the inclinations of a depraved man, when he is separated from those with whom he can fully indulge his lust. And yet this incident, even without the purpose of debauching her, which I do not believe he entertained, even without that purpose, shows such a selfishness, such a heartlessness, such an indecency, so depraved and indifferent to the corruption he might have wrought on the young and unprotected girl who trusted him, that it enables you to read the heart of the man in whom this foul accusation against Henry Ward Beecher and his own wife had its origin.

> "I had gone to bed in the second story bedroom, front room off the sitting room, connected by folding doors, and I had not—I had not been in bed very long before Theodore Tilton came in and said he had come to kiss me good night. I was lying on the side of the bed next the door; he went on the other side and leaned over the bed and kissed me good night."

A father would have stopped there; Tilton did not.

> "He stroked my forehead and my hair, and said what nice soft hair I had, and how nice and soft my flesh was—my forehead, and then he put his hand—was putting his hand in my neck, and I took his hand out; and he says,"—

Oh! Tilton! [Laughter.]

> "'Why Bessie, my dear, you are painfully modest;' he says, 'why, those caresses, those are all right; people in the best society do those things, and it is perfectly proper. Nobody but people that had impure minds think of such things as not being right.' And I said I could not help what they do in the best class of society, that I had my own ideas of what was proper and what was modest, and I was going to carry them out; if I did not think it was proper for him to put his hand in my neck I was not going to let him do it."

She was growing to womanhood; she felt that he was still treating her as a child, and the womanly pride revolted; not unkindly, not angrily, not distrustfully, but in the assertion of that feminine pride which grows and prospers under the fostering culture of women like Elizabeth R. Tilton. She felt it exceeding the bounds of propriety.

[Reading:]

> "He then laid down and asked me if I did not—if I would not like to be married? Why, I asked him, what in the world put that into his head? Well, he said I was an affectionate and nice girl, and ought to be married; I ought to have a good husband. I said I supposed when the time came—when the right man came along—perhaps I would get married. But I did not think getting married was the chief end and aim in life. It did not trouble me very much, and if I was married there was one thing very sure, I did not think I would ever have a literary man for a husband, [laughter;] and he then asked me if I did not think some people had affinities for each other; well, I asked him what he meant by that—what he meant by affinities, and he said"—

Mark you, he did not learn this lesson from Mrs. Woodhull; this was long before he had ever seen her. The disciple taught the lesson before he ever learned it from the mistress.

> "And he said that when a man saw a woman that he loved, she would be his affinity, and they would live together as man and wife; that that was what was meant by affinities for each other; and then he went on to say that if I would allow him to caress me and to love me as he wanted to do, that no harm should come to me—and that a physical expression of love was just the same as a kiss or a caress."

That is the language, you remember, then put afterward into the mouth of Theodore Tilton in the interview of Dec. 30, as having been used by Henry Ward Beecher to debauch Mrs. Tilton. Why talk of such language misleading a woman of the years, character, culture, training, and principle of Elizabeth R. Tilton—it did not deceive this school-girl. He tried it with Bessie Turner, and failed. He tried it on her before she received the education for which she supposed she was indebted to him, although it turns out that it was one of the unknown benefactions, so many of which have proceeded from the Pastor of Plymouth Church:

> "He then went on to describe again—to tell that he knew ministers that caressed girls and married women—it was perfectly right and proper and beautiful. And he then told me I was a very strange child. He says, 'Bessie, you have some very singular ideas,' and he kissed me good-night and left."

Gentlemen, here we get a little more of the interior of Theodore Tilton's household when his wife was away. Again:

> "Q.—Now, on another occasion, a year or two after that, did anything occur which particularly impressed you, and, if so, state the circumstances in regard to it? A.—Yes, Sir; it was in the Summer of 1868."

I think it afterward turned out to be 1869.

Mr. Shearman—She corrected it herself; it should be 1869.

Mr. Porter—She made the correction on her return to the stand subsequently.

Mr. Beach—Correction of what?

Mr. Porter—Of the date—a correction of both dates.

> "Mr. Greeley was there—Mr. Horace Greeley—making him a visit; he was there some three or four weeks, I think; and one night I had gone to bed, and was awakened from my sleep by seeing a man of tall figure standing over me; and I jumped and said, 'Who is there?' and Mr. Tilton said, 'Hush, it is only Mr. Tilton,' and then I think I raised myself up, and I—it seemed as if I was in a strange place, all whirled around, because I had gone to bed in the second-story back room bedroom, and his room was next to mine, and I had gone to bed in one of the rooms—in my room, and found myself in his room, and I says, 'What do you—what did you bring me here for; and what are you doing?'—and he said that he felt lonely, and he wanted somebody to love him; and I said, 'You would not have done this, if Mrs. Tilton had been at home; you should not take liberties when Mrs. Tilton is away that you would not take when she is at home,' and I then got up and left the bed, and went to my own room and locked the door."

There is a simple, truthful, childlike narrative of an incident, the occurrence of which no man who heard her speak has from that moment entertained an honest doubt. True, he did not debauch her; but is the man who is capable of thus betraying the confidence of an adopted child the man who is to be believed when he becomes the accuser of a woman so pure that he is compelled to admit her purity even while, in the same breath, he charges her with foul adultery. Gentlemen, here are two very significant facts—facts of deep and of vital significance. After that story Theodore Tilton was once again on that stand. He felt the pressure of such evidence sinking, sinking, sinking him hopelessly. He is not a good man; he is a bad man, and a bold man. He brought himself to the point of denying one interview, but he had no such confidence, that there was no God above, and no hell beneath, that he could bring himself to deny the other. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." Vital as it was to his case to destroy the credibility of Bessie Turner, he gives a qualified denial as to the last of these utterances; but the other he leaves undenied, and, therefore, confessed. He may bring a thousand housekeepers whom he can confuse in the recollection of dates, to contradict by proxy what he dare not contradict by his own oath. You may be sure that, when a fact is within the personal knowledge of Theodore Tilton, and that fact presses like a spear into his heart, no one can deny it if he cannot. Again. By what strange accident was it that, if these incidents never occurred, when Mrs. Tilton, in the Fall of 1870, to recruit herself, goes to her old friend, Mrs. Putnam, at Marietta, Mrs. Tilton, to whom Bessie had never breathed a syllable of these facts—a fact which she had kept, not only from her, but from every human being down to that hour, Mrs. Tilton had already told Mrs. Putnam of these incidents, and enabled Mrs. Putnam to question Bessie in regard to them. How happened it that if these were lies, Theodore Tilton had told them to his wife and his wife to Mrs. Putnam, and it was from that wife and that friend that Bessie Turner first learned that when he entered her room on those two occasions it was with the intention of leaving her deflowered and debauched. Again, as my learned associate suggusts, it is in proof that Mr. Tilton was told that Bessie Turner had so stated the fact to Mrs. Tilton, and he never denied it. Is this a lie or the truth? If it is the truth, who sins—Theodore Tilton or his pure and loving and loyal wife?

A recess was here taken.

AFTER RECESS.

After the court reassembled Mr. Porter said:

May it please the court, while my friend is marking a number of passages to which I wish to refer, I will allude for the moment to the evidence which has been resorted to for the purpose of shaping your views—of the testimony of Miss Turner. Curiously enough Joe Richards reappears, and in this way. He is the same man who, at the time of the proceedings before the church committee, wanted to put his sister, who came from the same womb, in a false attitude by going before that committee and pretending that from solicitude for her, and in her interest, he would not testify to the truth; the dastard, reared under the influence of Henry C. Bowen, tutored by Theodore Tilton, his brother-in-law; capable of coming to this stand and making a theatrical exhibition of himself, which nobody could have devised without the aid of Theodore Tilton's acquaintance with the histrionics of all shame—this man is introduced upon the witness stand, and instead of swearing to those statements which it is said he made on the occasion of his first coming here, and which, as heralded in the newspapers, would make their appearance in the course of the rebuttal, we find him coming to the rescue of Theodore Tilton in his warfare with his servant and with his wife. He is to contradict her. He is to show that Bessie Turner should be tossed out of the Court-house as unworthy of belief—whenever she happens to cross the track of Theodore Tilton. Well, what is his story? She swore that she went to see him at the *Evening Post* building on the 14th of December, and told him, on that occasion, of the indignity Theodore Tilton had offered her, when Mrs. Tilton had been driven from the shelter of her husband's roof by indignities to which even she would not submit.

RICHARDS DOES NOT DENY THE STORY.

And what is his story. Does he deny that she told him what she said? Not a word of it; but he says that she did not come to the *Evening Post* building. That proves, not that Bessie Turner was wrong, but it proves that either he or she were mistaken in the place at which she told him; and leaves the question unsolved, a question wholly immaterial, because it is not of the slightest account whether it was at the *Evening Post* building that she told him this, or whether it was elsewhere. But they, knowing the tendencies of this man, who complains, when he comes before you as a witness on that stand, that his testimony, if he only swears to what he knows, will not hurt his sister, but if he could connect it with hearsay, which he knows is not evidence, it might. This man says: "Now, I cannot deny that she came and told me what she says; but, gentlemen, please be tender footed in the questions that you put. If you will put this question—whether she ever told me that he attempted to *commit violence* upon her, I can say that she did not so tell me either at the *Evening Post* building or anywhere else. Accordingly they put that question; and he goes off the stand exultant, because he has been able to give that sister a stab; he has been able to gratify his friend Theodore Tilton; he can commend himself to the regards of Henry C. Bowen; and there is no enemy of Henry Ward Beecher, or of Elizabeth R. Tilton, but what will give him a grasp of the hand; for although he did not know much, he swore to the best of the little knowledge he had.

A. B. MARTIN DENOUNCED.

But there is another witness who is brought as a witness in order to overthrow this girl. Who is that? Why, it is A. B.—there ought to be a C. there, and so run through the alphabet until you get down to—I believe there is no cipher at the end of the alphabet, but there ought to be for just such men to commence their names with; A. B. Martin—Tilton's spy. Now, I have a respect for Frank Moulton, Tilton's minion; but none, none for the miserable spy, sent from his house to Ovington's, to eaves-drop and bring him report; sent to find out what is going on; sent to talk with his wife, and report to him; ready whenever the case calls to do his little all in the service of Theodore Tilton, in his fight with a woman; and ready to follow that woman, to call upon her, to pretend to be her friend; ready when the time comes, if it be needful, in order to raise an issue with Bessie Turner, or with Gen. Tracy; ready, if need be, to swear walls where carpenters never reared them, to bring into protected shadow a piazza which was in the blaze of a torrid Summer's sun; ready to do anything he could in the service of a man to serve whom is too degrading for endurance; for I venture to predict that even Frank Moulton, who has been the instrument of his device, of his strategems, of his fraud, and of his conspiracy, against Henry Ward Beecher, will, in due time, as he deserves, be cursed and kicked by the very man who dedicated him to his use. But this man, Martin, tendered his services to swear down Bessie Turner; and what does he swear? Simply false. He swears that he was for hours eavesdropping at a window, and Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner are represented in conversation, and broiling in the sunshine on Mrs. Ovington's piazza, to the end that he might perform a miserable and degrading service to which he had been assigned by Theodore Tilton.

BESSIE TURNER DEFENDED.

But we have one more witness, and that is Theodore Tilton himself. These are the three. Why, gentlemen, Tilton is not in a condition to undertake the job; it is too large for him. It is too much in his hand. Theodore Tilton, A. B. Martin, and Joe Richards set themselves up to overturn that Bessie Turner, who was too much for the most brilliant cross-examiner in America; this girl, who put William Fullerton at bay, and compelled him to call upon the most splendid advocate now living in this or any land, to come to his assistance in a fight with a girl. [Applause.] The girl who can stand up here and face William Fullerton and William A. Beach need fear nothing from Joe Richards, even with Theodore Tilton as his right hand, and A. B. Martin as his left hand supporter. Her testimony stands admitted by him. Her testimony, as she gave it, commends itself to your conscience and intelligence. You believed it then; you believe it now. It is in harmony with the letters which I read to you yesterday and this morning. It is in harmony with all the recollections we have of the interior of that household. It is in harmony with what you know of the character of Theodore Tilton. And when we find this man, at the close of his testimony, making one last attempt to injure that girl in your estimation, asking her whether she had not been refused reinstatement in the institution in which she held—woman as she was—a professorship of character and position, in the Department of Music; and when you saw them elicit, as they knew they could, the reply that, although the President of that institution retained undiminished confidence in and respect for her, yet the libels published by this man had made her name so notorious that she could not earn bread in an honest employment—when you heard that commentary upon the spirit in which Theodore Tilton dealt with the adopted daughter who was loyal to the wife of his bosom, you need no more to determine whether she or he is most entitled to your credit and regard. Why, gentlemen, there are some things the mere narration of which carries to the human conscience and understanding absolute conviction of their verity. There is no girl of twenty-two, there is no woman of any age, there is no man of twenty-two, there is no man of any age who could invent, if they were false, conversations like these she has detailed to you that occurred, on the part of Theodore Tilton and under his own roof. She unconsciously presented the very figure of the man who testified before you when she was absent and he had your ear. You could see reproduced in that narration the same dramatic attitudes, the same stilted display, the same lofty and magnanimous sentences, the same sudden changes from lofty dignity to genial, tender consideration which was exhibited there. Just take any one of these relations; I would like—I would like that interview beginning with the significant intimation of his own to Mrs. Tilton and the daughter who loved her, with the lunatic asylum shadowing itself in the distance before her. These people, Mrs. Tilton and Bessie Turner, have come from Marietta, Bessie to the disgust of Tilton and his housekeeper, Mrs. Tilton not to the satisfaction of either. She comes to her own house when her husband thought she would have remained longer away, and when he had made arrangements that suited his convenience and did not require her presence; but he meets her in a carriage and takes her home. At breakfast she finds Miss Susan B. Anthony a guest, and the head of the table, where she was in the habit of sitting, occupied by Ellen Dennis. Gentlemen, some of you, perhaps all of you, are married men. Would it not somewhat excite the surprise of your wife if, on her return to your house from a journey after recovering her health, when she came back her place at table was occupied by one socially her inferior—a domestic in the family—quietly reproaching her and calmly assuming the position of mistress of the house. Miss Ellen Dennis in the place of Mrs. Tilton! Mr. Tilton is there. Here is that woman to whom he wrote these letters, whom he called "My dear angel," whom he expected to love not only through time but through eternity—this woman whom he so idolized—she quietly takes her place by the side of Bessie Turner, and in her own house assumes a subordinate position, even to Miss Susan B. Anthony. That is the morning.

We come to noon—dinner. Miss Anthony is gone, Miss Dennis remains. "Mrs. Tilton took her seat"—(I read from page 476)—

> "Mrs. Tilton took her seat at the table opposite Tilton, and the moment she sat down she began crying, and Mr. Tilton was very polite, saying, 'My dear, won't you have a bit of this?' or 'My dear, won't you have a bit of that?' and she was crying so she could hardly answer him; the tears were running down on her plate, and she excused herself and got up from the table and went into the front parlor and sat down and played some plaintive little air on the piano."

Does it happen to any one of you to remember any incident in your early days between brother and sister, or husband and wife, or even father and child, when some sudden estrangement took place and the woman left—left among those tears that in deep emotion womanhood cannot restrain, and makes a touching appeal with some plaintive melody associated with the earlier days of her love, which she thinks may touch the heart that has risen against her in anger? This poor woman tried to withhold her tears, but could not restrain them; excused herself and left; but she remembered that man as he was in his earlier days, and she went to the next room and touched the keys of the piano and thought there were some old notes in these melodies that would throb even in his cold heart; but not so, not so.

HE SAID SHE WAS CRAZY.

> "After she had left the table Miss Ellen Dennis looked at Mr. Tilton and said, 'What a strange woman Elizabeth is; what is she crying about? Any one that has such a nice, devoted husband, and everything her heart could wish for—I think she is a very singular woman.' Mr. Tilton never made her an answer, but he leaned his face on his hand and said, 'Bessie, my dear, don't you think Elizabeth is demented?'"

Demented! Demented! That does not mean much as it is uttered here; but, oh, I tell you that a cold and exacting and calculating appeal to the evidence of his wife's friend to know whether the poor motherless, friendless, defenceless woman, who has no protector, no home, and none elsewhere, when he asks the question, "Don't you think Elizabeth is demented?"—it means something. And that girl knew what it meant—knew it well. Her answer was:

> "He says, 'Don't you think she acts like a crazy woman?' Said I—looking him steadily in the eyes—said I, 'No, I don't; but I wonder that you have not driven her into the lunatic asylum years ago.'"

And when we come, gentlemen, as we presently shall, to the time when he makes her lie for him, remember he it is that does it. Does not the man who told her know that she would tell her he doubted her sanity? does not the man who told know that she would tell that a pall was hanging over her more terrible than death? that a pall should close over her and hide from her the light of day? These are no unmeaning words; they come from the heart. Ellen Dennis knew right well what she meant when she said, "This is a very singular woman." He knew right well what he meant when he said, "Bessie, my dear, don't you think Elizabeth is demented? Don't you think she acts like a crazy woman?" And Bessie knew what he meant when she made that reply which struck right at the heart of the purpose too plainly revealed at one stage of these proceedings, and which well might make that woman shudder and fear in the presence of this man. And now let us go on and read what follows:

> "Q.—What did Mr. Tilton do then? A.—He immediately rose"—

The answer was not at all satisfactory.

> "He looked very white and very angrily at me—he rose from the table, then went from the dining-room into the back parlor, and from there into the front parlor, the two being connected by folding doors, and he tried to shut the folding doors."

What for—what for did he attempt to shut the doors? From his own wife, in tears, playing a plaintive melody in his own parlor—and he required these doors to be closed.

> "They would not shut tight; there was a little crack in them; he seemed to be working with a key; he was working with a key, and he then went in and I heard the two parlor doors shut or locked.
>
> Q.—The other doors? A.—Yes, Sir."

A SCENE BETWEEN TILTON AND HIS WIFE.

Now, gentlemen, the curtain rises upon a scene, one of the saddest, one of the most memorable that has ever been exhibited in a court-room. Let us look at that scene as it is here described. I read from page 477:

> "I stood at the folding doors; they were open on a crack, and I saw Mr. Tilton right over near Mrs. Tilton with his fist going this way [with a gesture] very emphatically, and talking very angrily; and when I heard him say, 'You have brought that girl into use against me, and, damn it, she shall leave'"—

Bear in mind, gentlemen, that that is the girl who he says was sent away lest she should be used against Henry Ward Beecher. It was his tender solicitude for the Pastor of Plymouth Church that induced him to send her away from the wife. She had casually heard the story of the seduction of Mrs. Tilton by the reverend debaucher, and on his account, not at all on Mrs. Tilton's, she had been sent out West, a suitable retraction having been obtained from her through the intervention of Mrs. Tilton, so that there was no longer danger to him. And yet, you see, he tells his wife:

> "You have brought this girl on to use against me."

Ah, ha! He says it is a lie about his ever having offered indignities to her. How is she to be used against him? Bessie Turner showed him by her answer at the dinner-table that she would not be used by him. He at once made up his mind she had been brought to be used against him, and she was to be responsible, and Bessie Turner was to be turned away.

> "I opened the door and rushed in. Said I, 'Theodore Tilton, this is not the first time I have heard you swearing at your wife, and you shall not damn her for my sake.'"

EULOGIZING BESSIE TURNER.

Gentlemen, the only reproach against this girl is that she has been trained in the purity which characterizes Elizabeth R. Tilton; she has not the attractions that won Tilton captive; she would not make a fit subject of a Woodhull biography; she has lived only to early womanhood, and yet she had a proud demeanor on the witness-stand, and when she was asked whether she had not been turned away from some place for lying, she replied, "Nobody ever charged me with falsehood but Theodore Tilton." They have had every opportunity since of making search; David Dows has been here; they have had access to the proprietors of each of the establishments in which she attempted to earn her livelihood; they have had access to Joe Richards, even; to N. B. Martin; they have had access to the spies; they have had access to the men who were ready to yield themselves to base uses, but not one human being dares come to testify against that girl to one word impeaching her purity of character for truth or for integrity. Not one. Gentlemen, it may seem to you strange that a girl whom Theodore Tilton exalted in depriving her of her position in the Pennsylvania institution of learning because he had rendered her name infamous before the judicial investigation; it may seem strange to you that after that investigation, she to-day stands proud and erect, while he slinks from the gaze of manhood and of womanhood. Let us go along with this dialogue further:

> "He said, 'leave the room;' said I, 'I won't leave the room;' said he, "damn you, leave the room;' said I, 'I will not leave the room, and I will stand by Mrs. Tilton if I die in the attempt.'"

Gentlemen, that is a courage that does not belong to ordinary girls, pure girls, well learned girls under circumstances that touch their inmost womanhood. This girl, if she had been alone and acting in her own cause, would have shrunk in terror from the man, but she stood with the courage of a lioness, because she was defending a pure and abused woman from a tyranical and cowardly husband. That elevated her heart and strengthened her arm and nerved her courage. It is only a pure woman who can do that. You remember in your reading the story, the old story, of Una, with her milk-white lamb, walking from land's end to land's end, fearless, unguarded, and alone. It was the courage of virgin purity; it was the courage of a true heart; it is not begotten of brutal cowardice. In the cause of her adopted mother, whom she loved, she was ready to confront this man, to confront him fearlessly, and to stand by the woman he ruined.

> "'I will not leave the room, and I will stand by Mrs. Tilton if I die in the attempt.' He then gave me a terrible blow that hurled me to the opposite side of the room, and I fell, striking my head violently against the door. He came forward perfectly bland—you would think nothing in the world had happened—so composed and calm was he, 'Why,' he says, 'Why, Bessie, my dear, you tripped and fell, didn't you?' I turned round to him; said I, Theodore Tilton, are you a fool, or do you think me one.'"

Gentlemen, was that invented? Is there the art in woman or in man to invent that story? Does it not bear the very image of truth upon its front? Is it not characteristic of the man?

> "What took place then? He then changed the subject entirely, and he said, 'Oh!'—he was sitting in the chair, and he says: 'Oh, Bessie, my dear, it is no wonder my gray hairs are going down with sorrow to the grave.'"

You remember the last appearance he made upon this subject—I suspect upon any charge? He told you Bessie Turner lied, for he had no gray hairs then. And yesterday afternoon I read you a letter in which he wrote to his wife in 1867 about those gray hairs that had come upon him in those eleven and a half years of their married life. Observe, he did not contradict this observation; they did not direct the inquiry to that point; he denies that he used that language, and the circumstance upon which he rests his denial is the fact that he had then no gray hairs. True, they were gray in 1867, but they returned to their natural color in 1870. He says, taking out his handkerchief and wiping his eyes:

> "No, my dear, you are mistaken in the woman you place so much confidence in. Mrs. Tilton"—

Poor creature, don't you pity her as you see her sitting at that piano, still paralyzed, no longer able to dodge the case, witnessing this scene between this man and that girl, and then hearing this mock heroic address.

> "Mrs. Tilton then got up off the piano-stool, and said, 'Why shouldn't Bessie place confidence in me? She has no confidence in you; she has no protector in you. You have offered to ruin her.'"

When? How did she find it out? She looks this man in the eye and says, "You offered to ruin her."

> "He then up and straightened himself very straight, and put his finger under his coat this way; said he, 'Bessie, my dear, did I ever attempt'"—

Imagine him saying it just with that mock solemnity with which he stood there and talked alternately to Mr. Evarts and to you. The same thing which he practiced on that girl he practiced on you twelve men, and he thought it was successful. I would like to have him now look at the twelve and point with his finger he supposed such an attempt—on which of the twelve he supposed such an attempt would be successful. Who told her that? Bessie Turner did not confess that to her.

> "'Bessie, my dear, did I ever attempt in any word, shape, or form to ruin you, or take any improper liberties with you?' Said I, 'Yes you did. You remember the time you was talking about affinities, and the time you lifted me out of my bed, and carried me to your bed.' 'Oh, my dear,' he says, 'you are excited; you are laboring under a false mistake. No,' said he, sitting down on the chair—said he, 'the fact is this: Elizabeth is so in the habit of having men fondle her bosom and her legs that she 'judges me by herself.' He then got—he then turned over to this side of the room, and said he, 'Do you see that red lounge? Time and time again have I seen Elizabeth and Henry Ward Beecher having sexual intercourse on that red lounge,' and not only the red lounge, but he spoke of the chair. Mrs. Tilton looked very earnestly at him, and said, 'Oh, Theodore, Theodore, how can you tell that child such base lies?' He then asked me if I know what sexual intercourse meant, and if I did not he would tell me. * * * The last words he said were that that red lounge had been consecrated to their sexual intercourse."

Now, there is one scene. Is not that statement true? Is that invented? Is it not more likely that the scene is true, which he dares not deny? Have you a doubt that it occurred? Did any human being invent that? Does not nature, does not truth, there speak out in terms that no juror can mistake?

HE DEMANDS A VERDICT FOR HIS CLIENT.

Is it for such a man that you are called upon to render a false verdict against an innocent minister of God? Is it for such a man that you are to lay your hand upon the throat of the woman he has betrayed? I appeal to you, man by man, as honest men give me your honest verdict. Answer me now as you will answer on that day when from your answer there is no escape. Do you believe this to be an honest man? Is he a man on whom you will stake your reputation among men, and your immortal souls? Hollow, treacherous, false, cowardly, base. I am not talking to blocks of wood, but to mortal men, with immortal souls in them; and I demand your verdict. I am glad to learn from my associate (Mr. Shearman) what I had myself overlooked. We find that Theodore Tilton dare not pass this wholly uncontradicted; that he had such a sense of shame that there was at least a qualified contradiction; that while he had his hand in he tried, at least, to make an issue on which he could stand before you. Gentlemen, you have seen the man; and you have seen the girl. He is swearing—to what? If I read his complaint aright, it is for money. If I listened aright to his counsel, it is for revenge. If I read his complaint aright, he is endeavoring to make, by his oath, through your instrumentality, his title good to $100,000—more money than he, and Moulton, and Beecher, by putting together all their joint gains, could raise on the earth. If he is swearing for revenge, Bessie Turner is not. She swears not for money nor for vengeance; she swears in the interest of truth and for the protection of a woman whom she knows to be innocent. Which will you believe? You have your choice. If there be one man among your number who on such an issue could sympathize with Theodore Tilton against the girl he sought but failed to destroy, his vote does not belong to us. But all the rest do. And because I believe that he cannot point his finger to such a man on that jury, I know your verdict will be one of acquittal before you leave your seats.

THE REST OF THE INTERVIEW.

Let us proceed with the rest of the interview on that day—that memorable day. Mrs. Tilton has taken refuge in that room, where the bedside was worn by the knees of prayer—a room so familiar with sorrow and with woe:

> "Tilton came to me and said he wanted to see me; he took me into the second-story back room—in his room—and related this story over and over and over again, about the lounge and the chair, and added that not only with Mr. Beecher had she done so, but mentioned three gentlemen's names in connection with Mr. Beecher.
>
> Q.—What names did he mention? A.—Mr. Bates, Dr. Carroll Dunham, and Mr. Ovington. * * * He said little Paul that was dead, was Mr. Beecher's, and that he did not claim any of his children but Florence, and that Mr. Beecher preached to forty or twenty of his mistresses every Sabbath, naming two ladies in the congregation.
>
> In the course of the conversation, passing over the matters he said that his mother had laid her hands on his head and blessed him when he had told her this, alluding to the previous story, and she had said: 'Theodore, what a magnanimous man you have been.'"

Don't you think after all that the girl's was a better commentary. She says:

> "I said I did not believe there was one word of truth in it, that it was all wicked lies. Did you ever happen to hear the term sexual intercourse before the conversation that you spoke of? A.—No, Sir, I had never heard it before in my life."

Of course not. Your daughters have never heard it. It is a thing that is stated in the vocabulary of free love. At the salon of Mme. Roland in New-York they talk of sexual intercourse and sexual relations. Theodore Tilton has talked to you of sexual intercourse and sexual relations. Frank Moulton will report to you conversation after conversation of Henry Ward Beecher's, running through four years, in which a man who never uses any such expression among decent people is represented as constantly talking to him of his sexual relations with Elizabeth R. Tilton. Well, gentlemen, to support it all,

WHO IS TO BE BELIEVED?

What do you think of the corner-stone on which your verdict is to rest? Who is to be believed, Tilton or the adopted child? Which will you trust? If you have no other evidence, and are left even in doubt, doubt is acquittal. But you cannot doubt. No man who heard this evidence doubts Theodore Tilton's lies. If there is any man in this room who knows how false a verdict would be in his favor, certainly no man knows it better than he. But is Bessie Turner corroborated or confirmed? Don't these witnesses confirm her? Don't the admissions of Tilton and Moulton, oral and written, by word and by act, through four years confirm her? Don't all the correspondence I have read to you showing the bestiality of the man confirm her? Don't the oath of Henry Ward Beecher confirm it? Don't the character of the wife and the character of the clergyman confirm it? Don't his antecedents, his writings, his speech, his character as developed to you even upon this witness stand all condemn him and confirm her? Gentlemen, there is much, very much, that I could say, and ought to say, of which I am reminded by my associate friend; but there are certain things that we know, and I know that you do believe that girl and don't believe her maligner. There is a simple scene with reference to which I will ask your indulgence. At page 479, which is a memorable night—memorable for him, memorable for Mrs. Tilton, memorable for Bessie Turner. Now, acts are more significant than words, and what was the result? Mrs. Tilton had gone up to her own room after the season of weeping and of care—she had gone to her couch between two of her children, when at last Bessie Turner was relieved from this painful interview in which a young and unmarried girl was compelled to listen to the explanation of what sexual intercourse meant in a private colloquy with Theodore Tilton. She goes to Mrs. Tilton's room and tells her what had transpired. What does that poor, broken-hearted woman do? She rises from her bed—no, let me give it in the touching language of the girl:

> "Mrs. Tilton never said a word. She arose, dressed herself, put on her water-proof cloak, went down the basement way—it was then 1 o'clock—and slowly, very softly, stole out of the basement door. She did not put on her shoes until she got down in the basement. I wanted to go with her, but she would not let me, and she went out to her mother's.
>
> Q.—Did you put on your shoes? A.—No; she would not let me go with her; I wanted to go with her, but she would not let me; I went to bed with the children; the next morning we went around to Mrs. Morse's—Carroll, Alice, and myself went around to Mrs. Morse's."

Gentlemen, while you each in your home that night—that Winter night—were housed under your own roof, which sheltered a loving and a cherished family, how little did either of you know the scene that was going on within a few blocks of you, and under the roof of a man upon whom God had conferred gifts of lofty genius, and upon whom his fellow-men heaped praises and honors and benefactions. How little you thought, under such a roof, the man, worshiped as this man was, had within him the cold and flinty heart to offer such indignities to the wife that loved him, and so malign her under the only roof she could call her own, as to induce even such a friend, sick, feeble, broken-hearted, to steal in her stocking feet down stairs, to go out alone in the Winter night to find a refuge from the cruelties of her protector under the roof of her mother, to whom he has attributed murderous purposes and a maniacal intellect. These are scenes which, thank God, are not often repeated in civilized society. But the marvel is that the men who are the actors in them dare to come into a court of justice and press into their service honored and upright magistrates and jurors, whom the law constrains to sit in judgment often upon false accusations.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH BESSIE.

There is one single interview more to which I ask your attention. You remember that this girl, in all her testimony, showed that she cared no more for Henry Ward Beecher than she did for you or me—no more for him than she did for Theodore Tilton. Hers was the loyalty of the child to the mother; it was the loyalty of love and gratitude to Elizabeth R. Tilton. She would not turn her hand to save Henry Ward Beecher from destruction, or even to destroy Theodore Tilton; but that poor, grateful girl would go to the stake, would encounter penalties such as you and I would shrink from, in the spirit of a lioness in defense of the woman whom she knows to be innocent, and knows to be her benefactress. It is not of such stuff false witnesses are made. Now, listen to another part of her narrative. Mrs. Tilton had come home, faint, sick, broken-hearted, almost hopeless; and while she went to her usual refuge, the companionship of her children, the entreaties which she uttered were from her bended knees to her Father in heaven, this girl goes down to make one more appeal in her behalf to a man whose heart she thought could be touched.

> "I asked him if I could see him a little while alone.
>
> Q.—You asked him if you could see him a little while? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked him if I could see him a little while.
>
> Q.—Go on and give the narration. A.—He came into his room—in the second-story back room—and I shut the door and told him that Mrs. Tilton was very sick."

You remember that it was after Mrs. Tilton had been around to her mother's—had been speaking of her condition and of her hopelessness—no, not her hopelessness, but her hope that, through the troubles which she was penetrating then she was to be restored to the companionship of this little Paul whom he [pointing to Tilton] professed to love, but bastardized him after he buried him.

> "I told him that Mrs. Tilton was very sick, and had sent around, when she was around to Mrs. Morse's, that she was going to die, and that her mother must not feel troubled that she was going to her home. She had only one home, and that was in heaven; she would see her little children, Paul and Mattie, and that her mother must not sorrow for her; and I asked him to please be very kind to her, and not scold her any more and make her cry, and I then told him what the doctor demanded of her, that these swooning attacks that Mrs. Tilton had he was afraid—he feared she would die in one of them, and he did not think she could possibly survive her confinement, and I felt very badly; I felt as if Mrs. Tilton was going to die, and I pleaded with him with tears in my eyes, and I asked him if he would not be kind to her. He said there was nothing the matter with Elizabeth; that she was well as ever she was, and that the way she was weeping was perfectly natural to her. I said I didn't think it was natural for people to cry all the time, unless they had something to cry about. He said Elizabeth was as well as ever she was, and that she was not weeping because of her bodily health, but she was weeping for her sin with Mr. Beecher, and that was what made her cry.
>
> Q.—Did you mention anything in that conversation about an occurrence connected with a letter of his while you were in Marietta? A.—Yes, Sir, I took one letter up; I told him I had taken a letter of his to Mrs. Tilton—up to Mrs. Tilton in Marietta. She opened the letter and read it, and seemed to have read it through, and she turned perfectly white. She fell heavily to the floor with the letter grasped in her hand. I told him that she fell to the floor and fainted, and I went to call Mrs. Putnam, and she came in, and then she called Philip, the colored man, and he lifted Mrs. Tilton in the bed."

Gentlemen, I don't care to go further with this narration. It is not good for you. There are certain depths of dishonor and degradation, the very contemplation of which sinks and demoralizes us all; the further you go into the investigation of this man's life, the slimier the trail that you recognize with every footstep of your advance.

BESSIE TURNER'S DISCLOSURES.

I leave this branch; I come now in the order of important events to the disclosures made by Bessie Turner on the 14th of December or thereabouts. At that time Mrs. Tilton had been so outraged that she had made up her mind that she would permanently avail herself of the shelter of her mother's roof, and yet she sought the counsel of her friends, and Bessie Turner and her mother were the two friends who were nearest to her, and who knew the facts. And Bessie Turner conferred with those who were ignorant of the interior relations of this household, and we have seen with what effect. She went to Mrs. Bradshaw, an excellent woman, one who we were told was to be a witness to prove the guilt of Mr. Beecher, but who not only proved that there was no acknowledgment of guilt by him, but proved by the letter which was in evidence that Mrs. Tilton never, never confessed even to her, her most intimate friend, the slightest deviation from absolute loyalty to her husband. Mrs. Bradshaw differs from Miss Turner in her recollection in a single point. Bessie remembers that she talked with her in respect to the indignity which Tilton had offered to her, but does not remember that she mentioned the brutal charge Tilton had made in this interview against Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Bradshaw's recollection is that it was at that time that she heard it. The question is utterly unimportant in any aspect of the case, which of them is right? Each has stated it according to her recollection. The fact that there was an interview, the fact that Bessie Turner went there for the purpose of complaining of Theodore Tilton, the fact that she went there for the purpose of enlisting Mrs. Bradshaw on the side of Mrs. Tilton, in justifying her separation from her husband—in this there is no shadow of a doubt; both agree. The diary of Mrs. Bradshaw confirms Bessie Turner's narration. Now, Bessie swears that she went also to Mr. Beecher. To him she told, not what had been said about him—for, of course, maidenly modesty and reserve would have deterred her from that—but she pleaded the cause of Mrs. Tilton, and wanted him to come and advise with her. Now, Mr. Beecher swears that she told him of these indecent approaches that had been made to her by Theodore Tilton. Mr. Beecher swears that he communicated them afterward to Bowen. Bowen begins by denying and ends with admitting. And, to put the matter beyond all question, Mr. Tilton calls Mr. Bell to the stand, and proves by him a most important conversation that places it beyond all doubt that Bessie Turner's statement is true, and that the statement of Mr. Beecher is also true. I will ask my friend, Mr. Shearman, to read the passage, if the court and jury will allow me.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Bell's testimony is as follows:

> "Mr. Beecher stated to me that he had been sent for by Mrs. Tilton to consult in regard to the position of the domestic affairs in her own household; that she had left her husband, and was then at Mrs. Morse's, her mother's; that she was in great trouble and great anxiety; that the conduct of her husband had been in a great many ways very severe, very cruel, and everything but what—I was going to say, what a decent man's conduct ought to be to a woman; he stated that Mr. Tilton's conduct in regard to other matters—in regard to licentiousness—was very low; he stated that he had been called upon by a young girl, he didn't mention any name—a young girl who had been in Mr. Tilton's family; he had related to him certain circumstances occurring in the family, in the household of Mr. Tilton, which were exceedingly licentious. He stated—I presume I need not go into the particulars of that statement; I have sufficiently indicated what it was—he stated that at last Mrs. Tilton had been forced to fly from her home; that she had done so, and had gone to Mrs. Morse's; that she had sent for him to advise him—to advise with him as to what course she should pursue; that he had consulted Mrs. Beecher on the subject, and then they thought, both thought, that it was better that they should mention the facts to some member of the church, so that they might not go on in the matter with the whole church ignorant of these proceedings, or of what advice they might give or tender to Mrs. Tilton. They had, therefore, called for me, not so much for my advice, as to inform me of the facts that were occurring, and inform me of what advice they proposed to give, if any, to Mrs. Tilton. He asked me then—he said then that he proposed to hand the matter over to Mrs. Beecher; that it was a matter a lady could manage better than a gentleman, and Mr. Beecher intended, by suggestion, intended to go and see Mrs. Tilton next day. The question was particularly as to what advice Mrs. Beecher should give to Mrs Tilton. I don't know whether from Mrs. Beecher, or from him, but the question came up about a permanent separation from one or the other. A suggestion was made of a permanent separation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher asked me what I thought of that. I said in answer, of course nothing else can be possible; it is impossible that Mrs. Tilton should live another day with Mr. Tilton on such facts as you have presented to me. Mr. Beecher asked me if I thought it would be well to call in any of the ladies of the church; I am not sure whether Deaconesses were mentioned then, because, if so, he would say we hadn't them at that time, but it is clear in my memory that he did ask me if the advice of any of the ladies of the church should be called for, or that the matter should be handed over to the ladies of the church—to any of the ladies—to manage; I said unquestionably not; it was a matter of great delicacy, it was a matter far more easily managed by a few than by many, and it would be exceedingly harmful to bring it into the church, or even under the notice of any ladies unofficially, and that I was certain that the best management of the case would be to have it left in his own hands and those of Mrs. Beecher; it was then—I think that was about the substance of the interview."

Mr. Shearman was about to make an explanatory statement of a note of Mr. Bell connected with the statement.

Mr. Beach—I object to your arguing here, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I was only giving the date.

WHAT MR. PORTER THINKS OF BOWEN.

We come next to the testimony of Henry C. Bowen. It is a little curious that wherever we find Mr. Bowen appearing in this case it seems to give to it a fresh and peculiar interest. He is the next actor in this drama. We should not have looked for it. What has he to do with it? He has no admission to the interior of the house of Henry Ward Beecher, and just as little to the interior of the house of Theodore Tilton; and yet, wherever events begin to thicken, Henry C. Bowen is there. Of his testimony I shall speak with kindness and forbearance. It would be inhuman to do otherwise. I cannot but remember the buffets which he has received from the beginning of this trial, on the part of the friend to whose rescue he has come in his extreme desperation. I wish to refer for a moment to some of the comments by which Mr. Tilton, after a manner peculiar to himself, introduces not only our witnesses, but his own, to the favor or to the censure of the jury, as he feels disposed. This is the Henry C. Bowen of whom Tilton, in one of the exhibits which is before you, writes:

> "Bowen lifted his hammer, and with an unjust blow, smote asunder my two contracts."

Again:

> "The public little suspect that this act of his turned on his fear to meet the consequences of the horrible charge which he made against Henry Ward Beecher."

In the course of one of those exhibits he speaks of

> "Bowen's assassinating dagger drawn against Beecher."

In the latter portion of the same exhibit, he says:

> "Bowen charged Beecher with the most hideous crime known to human nature."

And then Tilton assigns as the reason for not making public his written denial of the charge of adultery between Mr. Beecher and his wife—

> "Such publication would put my old friend Bowen to a risk of being smitten dead by Beecher's hand. How far Bowen would deserve his fate, I cannot say; but I know that all Plymouth Church would hunt him as a rat."

In his letter of Jan. 1, 1871, he arraigns Bowen as a "slanderer and a libeler;" and charges him with "duplicity and treachery;" and describes Bowen's face in the last interview as "lurid with rage," and says that his "violent words were still ringing in his [Tilton's] ears." You may judge of the estimation in which Tilton and his counsel held their case, when they thought its necessities demanded of them that they should put Henry C. Bowen on the witness stand, to speak for them. To say—what? What! That Mr. Beecher did not slander Theodore Tilton to Henry C. Bowen. That Mr. Beecher did nothing tending to the removal of Tilton from his connection with the *Independent*. It is just to Bowen to say that he showed a commendable zeal to swear all he could in favor of the party who called him. That it was not from love of Theodore Tilton, I am persuaded. That it was not from hatred of Henry Ward Beecher, we all know—for he worships at Plymouth Church. It must have been from the pure, abstract love of truth. Well, what is the truth that he tells? His memory is viciously accurate in his denials, but it is singularly lax in taking them back on cross-examination. Did Mr. Beecher ever advise him to turn Tilton out of the *Independent?* "He did not." Mr. Beecher thought that he did. "He did not." Mr. Beecher did not tell you anything against Tilton? "No." Are you certain? "Oh; he did talk, generally, against him, but nothing particular." What did he say? "Well, it was nothing except some little matters of fornication and adultery. It was nothing serious." What was it that he told you? "Really, I don't remember. I only remember generally. He really did not think that Tilton was a very good man, but he knew nothing in particular against him, or, if he did, he did not tell me; or, if he did, I forgot what it was that he told me. He talked with me half or three-quarters of an hour, but what he said I cannot, for the life of me, tell. I know it did not affect me. I know it. I did not need any information from Mr. Beecher. I made up my own mind about him." Did you tell Mr. Beecher so? "Well, I am not quite sure of that; but I knew myself." Did Beecher know? "Really, I do not know." Can you think, Mr. Bowen, of something that Mr. Beecher told you? "Well, he did tell me that there were reports against Theodore Tilton." Well, now, Mr. Bowen, don't you remember what they were? "No." Positive? "Certainly." Didn't those reports relate to women? "Oh, yes; of course, they related to women." Well, to what women? He could not tell. He was in the same fix as Mr. Beecher was. When they were trying to ascertain about the birth of that child—he had not made an entry of the transaction. Well, but, Mr. Bowen, you know something about it, don't you? Did he mention names? "Oh, yes; he mentioned names." Do you recollect the names? "No; I know nothing about it; I did not know the people; I did not care about them; I do not remember." Then you mean to swear positively that Mr. Beecher did not tell you that Theodore Tilton was guilty of foul, licentious, adulterous practices with women? "Oh, yes; he did in a general way; and he mentioned names, but I do not remember them; there was one—I think there was one—that was in his family." Well, you see that we were in a bad way. But it so happened that, although Mr. Bowen was so forgetful then, he was not so forgetful on the afternoon of that day when he went back to his own house to meet Dr. Eggleston, his associate on his newspaper, (whom he had left in that house,) and told him that he had just come from Henry Ward Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher had told him horrible stories about Theodore Tilton's debauchery and adultery, and had told him how he had attempted the ruin of an adopted daughter under his own roof; and that Beecher would stand his friend; that he would be the friend of the *Independent*, and that he was rejoiced to know that he was ready to remove Theodore Tilton from the *Independent*. After all, Theodore, don't you think that Henry C. made a pretty poor witness? Did he better the case? We have the proof, clear, conclusive, contemporaneous with the fact, showing that Mr. Beecher's account of that interview is true; not showing that Woodruff and Tilton were right in saying that Mr. Bowen is treacherous, but showing that his memory is treacherous. And Bowen, who was brought here to stab Mr. Beecher, carried with him another dagger under his belt, and to the consternation of my friends upon the other side, thrusts it under the rib of the man who called him. He reveals the fact, which Theodore Tilton's oath had denied, that before he exerted that power over his wife which elicited from her the letter, whatever it was of the 29th of December, Henry C. Bowen, his employer, had said to him, on the secular Christmas afternoon of the 26th December, that the ax was suspended over his head—the ax which was to fall before the year should end. That explains to you, gentlemen, what Theodore Tilton left unexplained—how it was that when he went home that Christmas week, and found his wife in her sad condition, weakened by hemorrhage, worn out in spirit, broken in heart, and, as she supposed drawing close to the grave which was to bring her poor wretched body side by side with that of little Paul, he entered that room and proclaimed, "I am a ruined man!" At that proclamation Bessie Turner, who felt that his ruin was the ruin of the household to which she belonged, and the ruin of her own benefactors, sank upon the lounge helpless and powerless; and even that old nurse felt the shock so deeply that she could not repeat the account without the tremulous emotion which you noticed on the witness-stand. This man comes into the room, at one end of which lies his weak, sick, suffering, prostrate wife, not to sympathize with her, but to say that I—I—I—who "took off my crown and laid it at Bowen's feet, and said, God save the King"—I, who have been in receipt of the baronial income of $15,000 per year—I, who occupy the leading position at the head of the leading journal of America—I am ruined! ruined! ruined! What then? Frank Moulton is called in council. And when Frank Moulton gets there, papers, and statements, and cards, and missives, and newspapers, and documents, and consultations, and foolscap, and writing materials, and all the paraphernalia which has been so connected with that house in Remsen street, as also with that other house in Livingston street—all these result in a consultation with Mrs. Tilton, at which Frank is present, and Theodore is present. The nurse is shut out; and Bessie is shut out. What transpired in that room you have no means of arriving at, except from—

But my friend suggests that it is 4 o'clock, and I will not weary you longer.

The court then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 20, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Moss, bales	6
Beans, bbls	279	Resin, bbls	712
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Rice, pks.	181
Candles, pks.	100	Rice Chaff, bags	300
Cotton, bales	1,954	Sugar, bbls	161
Flour, bbls	12,252	Skins, bales	11
Wheat, bushels	63,900	Oil-cake, pks	1,700
Corn, bushels	99,000	Pork, pks	10
Oats, bushels	56,000	Cut-meats, pks	1,047
Malt, bushels	4,500	Lard, kegs	400
Eggs, bbls	2,492	Butter, pks	3,715
Grease, pks	74	Cheese, pks	9,718
Hemp, bales	21	Stearine, pks	25
Hops, bales	19	Starch, pks	100
Hides, No	404	Spelter, pcs	1,307
Hides, bales	79	Tea, pks	233
Lead, pigs	980	Tallow, pks	51
Leather, sides	7,386	Tobacco, hhds	274
Oil, bbls	24	Tobacco, pks	43
Red-oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	442
Lard-oil, bbls	110	Whisky, bbls	428

COFFEE—Rio has been quite sparingly sought after and quoted nominally unchanged as to values. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 46,477 bags, and at the outports 9,021 bags, with 67,600 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 38,000 bags were for this port. Other kinds have been quiet, but quoted essentially unaltered. Sales 1,500 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Recent movements, (part previously reported,) have been summed up thus: 4,087 mats Java, ex Julia Ernestine, sold on private terms; 1,909 bags Maracaibo, 1,232 bags Costa Rica, 1,313 bags Ceylon, 780 bags San Domingo, 445 bags Savanilla, 237 bags Mexican, 100 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots, for consumption, within our range; 2,169 mats Java, 1,164 bags Ceylon, forwarded to Chicago; 1,310 bags San Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 15,910 bags and 32,452 mats, including 1,000 bags and 29,646 mats Java, 2,806 mats Singapore, 6,523 bags Costa Rica, 3,296 bags Porto Rico, 1,494 bags Maracaibo, 708 bags Ceylon, 858 bags Laguayra, 1,176 bags Savanilla, 105 bags Manila, and 750 Mexican. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 15¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¼c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Singapore, 21½c.@23½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c., ₱ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery and quoted easier in price, though the official figures have not been altered. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,513 bales, (of which 319 bales were on last evening,) including 837 bales to shippers, 656 bales to spinners, and 20 bales to speculators....For forward delivery business has been fairly active, but at a further reduction of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ ℔., closing tamely. The Liverpool reports were regarded as unfavorable. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,400 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were on last evening and 21,100 bales were to-day,) with 100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 15 31-32c.@16c.; June, 15 31-32c.@16c.; July, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; August, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; September, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; October, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; November, 15½c.@15 9-16c.; December, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; January, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; February, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; March, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; and April at 16¼c.@16 5-16c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,954 bales, including 278 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,569 bales, against 3,205 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 14,342 bales, against 16,296 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,362,042 bales, against 3,635,833 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 28,853 bales; to the Continent, 24,106 bales. Stock in New-York, 160,014 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 382,886 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17⅝	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been more active, but at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The business has been in good part in regular shipping Extras, in lines, within the range of $5 65 for standard to $5 50 for fancy; and in Red and Amber Winter Wheat Extras at $5 55@$6, these mainly for the London markets. Some inquiry has been noted for City Mill Extras, for the West Indies and South America, at the modified prices. Superfine has also been in more request within our revised range, very good to choice lots attracting most attention. Trade and Family Extras have been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 17,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 65; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 35; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 25@$5 85; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 35@$7 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 35@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, at $5 55@$7 75; St. Louis Extra, $5 35@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 50; Minnesota, Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. Shipping Extras within our range....Southern Flour has been in limited demand at easier and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 10 for very poor and very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 15@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after and held very firmly, within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for very fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 385 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand and quoted weak, within the range of from $3 75@$4 45 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been further depressed and quoted at 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, influenced by more urgent offerings, and a comparatively moderate demand, chiefly for milling purposes. Shippers have been purchasing very sparingly, and much less disposition has been manifested to operate on speculative account. Winter Wheat has been also less sought after, and the bids have been reduced, but holders of prime to choice samples have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,500 bushels at $1 30 for No. 1 Spring, Golden Drop, (6 car loads,) an extreme price; $1 22½ for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, in store, (last evening,) and $1 20½ for do. (to-day;) $1 20 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (with no bids reported for supplies, afloat, for immediate delivery;) $1 19 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 18 for Prime No. 2 North-west Spring, in store, (for export;) $1 15@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 42@$1 48 (nominally) for White Western; $1 41@$1 44 for Amber; and $1 33@$1 40 for poor to prime Red Western. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of only 8,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, at $1 18, with further offerings at this price, without finding buyers....New Corn has been pressed for sale, and again quoted 1c.@1½c. a bushel cheaper, leading to a fairly active movement, partly on export account, the market, however, closing weak. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at 83½c.@86c. for new mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 85¼c.@85¾c. afloat, and 83½c. in store, closing at about 85c.@85¼c. for very good to prime, afloat; 85½c.@86c. for new yellow Western; and 85½c. in part, for new white do....Old Corn neglected and nominal....Rye scarce and wanted; State sold last at $1 10 ₱ bushel, and now quoted firm at this price....Barley dull at old quotations; sales confined to a car-load of two-rowed State at $1 20 ₱ bushel....Nothing really new in Barley Malt or Canada Peas....Oats have been offered much more freely and quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower, closing heavily. The demand has been moderately active at the reduced prices, mostly on local trade account. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 74½c.@76c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 76c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 76c.@78c. for White do. Also, for forward delivery, 20,000 bushels prime Mixed Canada, to arrive within two weeks, at 76c. ₱ bushel. ....Feed has been in less request, within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in demand, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at $90c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@75c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw continues in moderate request, within the range of from 60c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@55c., ₱ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 3,000 bales sold at Boston, part to arrive, at 2⅝c., currency. Market otherwise dull at unchanged quotations.

HIDES—Quiet, but without further alteration of moment: 2,500 Montevideo, 20 to 21 ℔., sold at 23c., gold, four months; and 600 City Slaughter on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been less sought after in the invoice line, and the few bids reported have been much under the views of holders, based on 42c. for 50 test refining goods, which price was altogether unsatisfactory to sellers. No important dealings have been reported. The latest operation in Cuba refining stock was said to have been at about 44½c. for 50 test, to arrive. An invoice of 235 cks. and 57 bbls. St. Croix, of recent receipt, has not yet been reported as marketed. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning was estimated at 342 hhds. Cuba, 358 hhds. Porto Rico, and 64 hhds. English Islands. The jobbing trade has been limited at about previous quotations. Syrup has been very quiet, within the former range. Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive at 29c. in hhds. and 32c. in bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less sought after, within the range of from $1 95@$2 05 for Strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 25; and 350 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been very quiet on the basis of $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand, with merchantable quoted steady at 35c. ₱ gallon; sales, 75 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted weaker in price, on a restricted business. Refined has been quoted for early delivery here at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; and early June options at 12½c.@12⅝c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12¼c.@12⅜c., and at Baltimore, 12¼c.@12⅜c., for early delivery....Crude, in bbls., at 6c., and in shipping order at 9¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@18½c....Naphtha at 9c. for City.

PROVISIONS—More demand has been noted for Pork for early delivery, mainly on export account, opening lower, and closing more firmly, with sales reported of 725 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 50@$21 25; 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 25, with Extra Prime quoted at $16 ₱ bbl.; and for forward delivery of new Western Mess a fair business has been reported, embracing sales of 500 bbls. June options at $21 20@$21 25, closing at $21 25; 1,250 bbls. July at $21 37@$21 40, closing at $21 40, and 1,750 bbls. August at $21 50, closing with this price bid....Dressed Hogs have been quoted lower, and in less demand, at 9¾c. for City, ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been in very moderate request, and quoted rather less firm, with sales reported of only 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 ℔., at 12⅜c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within new range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs, quoted at 8⅞c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12¼c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11⅝c.@12⅛, and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been less sought after, and quoted easier in price, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.; Western Short Clear quoted at 12½c., and Western Long Clear at 12c.@12⅛c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported of only 110 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c., and 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been in limited demand for early delivery at easier and irregular prices. Sales confined to small lots of prime Western Steam at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; 100 tcs. off grade do., at 14½c.; 150 tcs. City do. at 14½c., with No. 1 City quoted at 13½c.; and 100 tcs. Refined for the West Indies at 14⅞c.... For forward delivery, the dealings in Western Steam have been fair in amount, opening at a decline of ⅛c. ₱ ℔., but rallying subsequently to about yesterday's final quotations. Sales, 2,250 tcs., June, at 15⅛c.@15¼c., closing at 15¼c.; 1,500 tcs., July, at 15¼c.@15 5-16c., closing at 15 5-16c.@15⅜c., and 1,250 tcs., August, at 15⅜c.@15 7-16c., closing at 15 7-16c. ....Beef has been in light demand, wholly in job lots, on the basis of former prices. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for Extra India do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams continue in slack demand at from $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....Butter has been offering with rather more freedom at current quotations, with a moderate inquiry noted for supplies. Old Butter attracts much less attention. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 25c.@28c. for very good to choice; 28c.@30c. for very choice to very fancy, in small lots; New Western at 14c.@22c. for fair ordinary to very choice, ₱ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been depressed and unsettled, with a very slow movement noted in most kinds. We quote: New Cheese at 8c.@13c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 7½c.@10c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 7½c.@11½c. for fair to very choice. And old State Factory at 10c.@14½c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 12c.@14c. for very good to prime, and 14½c. for very choice; old Western, 5c.@12½c. ₱ ℔....Eggs have been in reduced supply and fair request within the range of 16½c.@19c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 17c.@18½c. for good to strictly choice marks ₱ dozen.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,000 bags sold at $2 10, gold, ₱ 56 ℔., 60 days' credit. Market otherwise very dull.

SOAP—Has been in demand in a jobbing way, at unchanged rates, with Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been attracting rather more attention, and have been held more confidently. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35c.@37c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@17¾c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been without much show of animation, on the modified basis last quoted. Refiners have been operating very cautiously. Sales have been made of 300 hhds. good fair to good refining Cuba, at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 62 hhds. St. Croix at 8½c., and (rumored) 400 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c. ₱ ℔. An invoice of 4,700 bags Centrifugal, sold recently, was reported to-day....We quote fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10⅞c.@11c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, May 1, 1875	78,045	26,739	63,174	259
Receipts since	57,183	16,797	45,984	3,128
Total	135,228	43,536	109,158	3,387
Sales since	23,026	6,598	22,063	1,494
Stock, May 20, 1875	112,202	36,938	87,095	1,893
Stock, May 21, 1874	110,377	78,668	139,509	2,130

TALLOW—Has been moderately sought after at about previous prices. Sales equal to 143,000 ℔., sold at 8¾c.@9c. for fair to strictly prime ₱ ℔....Stearine has been in limited request, with Western, in tcs., quoted at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet and unsettled at private trade; sales, 1,200 half-chests Green, 900 half-chests Oolong, and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms. The auction sale was again at easier figures for Green, while the Japan brought about unchanged prices. There were sold 931 half-chests choice Teenkai, 23½c.@70c.; 615 half-chests choice Moyune, 23½c.@$1 02½; 337 half-chests choice Uncolored Japan, landing, 41c.@66½c.; 58 half-chests choice Congou, 43c.@44c.; 266 half-chests Uncolored Japan teas, damaged, 32c.@48½c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 20; and 150 bbls. at $1 21 ₱ gallon, closing firmly at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—Rather more inquiry has been reported for berth room, chiefly by steam, for British ports, with rates quoted generally steady. The offerings of produce were mostly of Grain, Provisions, Flour, and Rosin. The chartering movement has been moderate at about previous quotations, the demand having been mostly for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade. Grain tonnage for early use was not in much request in the local market, and at Philadelphia and Baltimore was quoted as very dull. Tonnage for Lumber was sought after to some extent, but the bids were not satisfactory, as a rule, and business was making slow progress. The Deal trade was reported from the Provinces as moderately active, mostly within the range of 70s.@72s. 6d. from St. John, for Liverpool, and 72s. 6d.@75s. from St. John, for Cork and orders....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 50 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 17s. 6d.; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, (through freight,) on private terms; quoted in the local market at 6d.@6½d. asked, and 5½d.@6d. bid, ₱ bushel; 2,450 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 200 pks. Provisions at 30s. ₱ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce; 150 bbls. Clay at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. And, by steam, via Philadelphia, and Antwerp, 1,100 pks. Provisions, through from Chicago at 50c. Also an Italian bark, 415 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1d. ₱ bbl., and £10, gratuity....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin, on private terms, quoted at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔.; and, by steam, 6,000 Staves, on private terms. Also an Italian bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl., and £15 gratuity. And a British ship, 919 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; 170 pks. Provisions at 30s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 505 tons, hence, with about 3,350 quarters Grain, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ quarter—3d. off if direct....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ ℔.; a small lot of Walnut at 35s. ₱ ton, with Grain-room in some request and quoted at 7d. ₱ bushel. Also a Norwegian bark, 597 tons, hence with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 590 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin, and 1,000 pks. Merchandise, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 6,000 Staves, on private terms....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Alexandria, an American bark, (now at an Eastern port,) with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 27½c....For Cardenas or Martanzas, a brig, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $6 50@$7....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, some demand was reported for tonnage for Lumber, which was quoted at $20, for loading at St. Mary's, Ga., at which rate the latest charter was reported....For Hayti, an American schooner, 173 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 70c. ₱ bbl.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 391 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,242 head, or 426 cars, against 369 cars for the same time last week and 503 cars for the same time last year; there was no market to-day; those held over yesterday were shipped through to the Eastern markets in first hands; 10 cars fresh arrivals are held over. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,200 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week and 9,000 head for the same time last year. The market was active and all offerings were readily sold; 1,300 Ohio clipped Sheep were disposed of, averaging 89, 101, and 108 ℔., at $4 90, $5 25, and $5 56. The yards are bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,100 head, against 10,700 head for the same time last week, and 12,400 head for the same time last year. The market was slow and quiet; 500 head were disposed of, 1 car only being for the New-York market; 2 cars of heavy and light mixed unsold; Yorkers, $7 55@$7 75; heavy, $8 20@$8 35.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Cattle quiet, steady; receipts, 3,500 head; common to extra shipping, $3 50@$6 75; good Steers, $5 80@$5 90; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs moderately active, lower; receipts, 3,000 head; common to choice, $7@$8 10, chiefly $7 25@$7 50; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep scarce; sales quick at strong prices; receipts, 500 head; Shorn, $3@$5 50; Wooled, $5 50@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant; No. 1 Spring, $1 04½; No. 2 do., $1 00½, spot; $1 02, June; $1 05⅛@$1 05¼, July; No. 3 do., 97c.; rejected, 85c. Corn buoyant, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 68c. bid, spot; 69⅝c. bid, June; 73⅝c. bid, July; rejected, 65½c.@66c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 62½ bid, spot; 62¾c. bid, June. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 34@$1 37 spot; $1 40 May; $1 10 September. Pork in fair demand, unsettled, lower; sales at $20 50, spot; $20 55, June; $20 85, July. Lard in fair demand, lower; sales at 14½c., spot or June; $14 97½@$15, July. Bulk Meats dull, a shade lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅝c.; Short Clear do., 11⅞c., loose, spot. Whisky dull; nominally $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat steady at $1 02, June; $1 05⅛, July. Corn firmer at 69⅝c., June; 73⅜c., July. Oats, 63c., June. Pork stronger at $20 67½, June. Lard strong, higher, at $14 85, June; $15 05, July. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 71,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Flour quiet, steady; 560 bbls. sold at the range. Wheat inactive; no disposition to operate; quotations entirely nominal. Corn very dull, heavy; 8,000 bushels sold on private terms; 3,500 bushels at 77c. Oats—Good shipping inquiry; sales of 17,000 bushels Canadian at 70c., in store. Rye and Barley—Stock exhausted. Seeds quiet, unchanged. Pork steady, at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard steady at 16c. Highwines nominally $1 21. Lake Receipts—1,430 bbls. Flour, 346,000 bushels Wheat; 140,000 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels. Canal Tide-water Shipments—Wheat, 77,600 bushels; Corn, 91,500 bushels. Canal Interior-points Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels. Canal Freights unsettled; closed firm; Corn, 6¾c.@7c.; Wheat, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; and Oats, 4¾c. to New-York.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged, closing weak; little done. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 37½, cash; $1 39, May; $1 41, June; No. 3 do., $1 30 bid; No. 2 Spring, $1 bid; sales of soft do. at $1 05½. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 68c., cash; 67c., May; 67¾c.@68c., June; 72c.@72½c., July. Oats inactive at 65c.@65½c. Barley nominal. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 20. Pork lower at $21 75. Dry-salted Meats nominally lower; nothing done. Bacon unchanged; only an order trade. Lard dull at 15c. Hogs lower; Shippers, $6 50@$7; Bacon, $7@$7 50; good to extra, $7 60@$8. Cattle quiet; common to choice Native Steers, $4 50@$6 50; Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$5 50; Texans, $3 25@$5 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,200 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 20.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter, and $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 19; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Club at $1 20; 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 4?. Corn lower; sales at 86c. Barley firm but quiet; sales of 1 car Canada at $1 50. Corn-meal—$37 for bolted; $36 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27, ₱ ton. Canal freight lower on Grain; Wheat, 6¼c.; Corn and Rye, 5¾c.; Oats, 4c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—10,400 bushels Wheat, 10,400 bushels Oats and 992,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—47,400 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Malt, and 1,455,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 20.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 32; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Extra do., $1 33; Amber Michigan, cash and June, $1 29; July, $1 30½; No. 1 Red, $1 31½; No. 2 do., $1 27½@$1 28; July, $1 30. Corn steady; High Mixed, 75½c.; June, 75c.; July, 76¼c.; August, 77½c.; Yellow, 76½c.; no grade, 74c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 69½c.; No. 2, 68½c.; White, 70¼c.; Michigan, 68¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 25@$1 33. Corn steady at 76c.@77c. Oats firm at 70c.@73c. Rye steady at $1 23@$1 25. Barley unchanged. Butter firm for best grades. Pork nominal. Lard dull; Summer Steam, 14¼c.; Winter, 14¾c.; Kettle, 15¼c.@15½c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c., spot; 11¾c., seller July; 12c. bid, buyer July; 12¼c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs dull and declining at $6 75@$8 25, principally at $7 25@$7 80; receipts, 2,200 head.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Flour nominally unchanged; dull. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 04; No. 2 do., $1 01⅜; June, $1 02; July, $1 04¼. Oats unsettled; No. 2, in store, 62½c.@63c. Corn moderately active; unchanged. Rye weak; lower; No. 1, in store, $1 05. Barley scarce; nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 36; No. 3 do., $1 18@$1 20. Provisions dull. Pork nominally $20 25. Lard and Bulk Meats unchanged. Freights dull; nominally easier; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 85,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 27; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 35. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. for Ear; 72c.@73c. for Shelled. Oats steady; Mixed, 68c.; White, 69c. Rye nominally $1 08. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—Flour—Supply light; sales, Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 40@$7 50; Choice, $7 75@$8. Pork firm; Repacked, $21 50; Original, $22 50. Hams dull at 13¼c.@13½c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 15c.@15¼c.; Keg, 16c.@16¼c. Hams and Lard lower here than in the West. Corn-meal higher at $4 50. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 65½; Gold, 116.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn steady at 79c.@80c. Oats steady at 71c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15½c.; tierce, 16c.; keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging, 13c.@14c.

DETROIT, May 20.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 29½; No. 1 White, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 27½. Corn steady at 76½c.@77c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 90@$7. Receipts—2,000 bbls Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—Wheat unchanged; sales 1 car No. 1 Amber State at $1 42. Rye rather firm and in good milling request; sales 8,000 bushels State at $1 07, delivered free on board. Corn in steady but moderate request; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 High Mixed, in store, at 88c. Barley dull. Malt held firmly. Oats easier, but not lower; sales 3 cars Mixed Western at 77c.

HAVANA, May 20.—Spanish Gold, 208@209; American nominal; Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 80@81 premium; Short Sight, 83@84 premium; 60 days' Gold, 108@109 premium; Short Sight, 111@112 premium; on London, 134@136 premium; on Paris, 110@111 premium. Sugar quiet and weak.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, May 20.—Cotton weak; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 68 bales; exports coastwise, 1,934 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 14,997 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 306 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,334 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 88,630 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 234 bales; exports coastwise, 737 bales; sales, 222 bales; stock, 14,674 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 273 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 15,890 bales.

GALVESTON, May 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 66 bales; gross, 68 bales; exports coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 639 bales; stock, 37,152 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20.—Printing Cloths dull at previous quotations.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Gt.West. 1st,'88. 79	1600 Western Union. 77⅜
1000 do. 78	900 do.....s3. 77¼
500 Quicksilver 17½	500 do. 77⅜
1400 Pacific Mail 38⅛	100 do.....c. 77¼
500 do. 38	100 do. 77¼
1600 do. 37⅞	300 do. 77¼
500 do.....c. 37¾	600 Union Pacific 76
1600 do. 37¾	400 do.....s3. 76
2000 do.....b3. 37¾	10 N. Y. C. & Hud. 104⅛
1900 do. 37⅝	200 Tol. & Wabash 8¾
2200 do. 37⅛	50 do. 8⅝
500 do.....s3. 37⅜	25 do.....s3. 8⅞
900 do. 37½	200 do. 8⅞
1700 do. 37⅝	50 do. 9
100 do.....b3. 37¾	700 North-western 38½
100 do. 37¾	300 do. 38⅜
1400 do. 37½	1400 do. 38¼
500 do.....s3. 37½	700 do.....c. 38⅜
900 do. 37⅝	200 do.....s3. 38¼
500 do. 37¾	1500 do. 38⅜
300 do. 37⅝	300 do. 38¼
700 do.....s3. 37½	300 do.....s3. 38¼
3500 Lake Shore 67¼	100 North-western, Pf. 53
2200 do. 67⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. 5
100 do.....c. 67⅜	100 Rock Island.....c. 102½
2400 do.....b3. 67⅜	100 do. 102½
300 do.....s3. 67⅜	100 do. 102⅝
100 do.....s3. 67¼	100 do. 102¼
1000 Erie Railway 23	400 do. 102⅝
1000 do. 23¼	100 do.....b3. 102½
2200 do. 23	30 do. 102¾
100 do. 22⅞	100 do. 102⅝
2200 do. 23⅛	100 do.....c. 102⅝
2800 do. 23¼	100 Atlan. & Pac., Pf. 15⅝
500 do. 23⅜	100 do. 15½
1800 do. 23⅛	200 do.....c. 15½
100 do.....c. 23½	200 St. Paul.....s3. 35
700 do.....b3. 23¼	100 do.....c. 35
5100 do. 23⅛	100 do.....c. 35¼
1100 do. 23¼	500 Ohio & Miss. 23½
300 do.....c. 23⅛	25 do. 23¼
700 do.....s3. 23	100 do.....s3. 23⅜
100 do.....s10. 23	100 do. 23⅝
200 do. 23⅛	500 Pac. R. of Mo. 51½
800 do. 23¼	50 do. 51
300 do.....s3. 23⅛	100 do. 51½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C.....b.c.124¼	24,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.....b.c.122½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....12.118	550 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.....116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b.c.122⅜	20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....12.124	5,000 do.....116½
	10,000 do.....12.116⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty Reg. 108½	1600 L.S.& M.S.R.b. c. 67¼
	100 do.....e. 67¼
1,000 N. C. 6s, Spec'l Tax. 2d Class. 4½	100 do. 67⅛
	3600 do. 67
2,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 50¼	1700 do. 66⅞
8,000 C., R. I. & Pac. 7s. 109¾	2700 do.....b3. 67
3,000 N.J.Cen. 1st, N. 109½	150 do.....c. 67
21,000 N.J.C. 1st. Con. 105½	1700 do. 67⅛
1,000 Am.D'ck Imp't Co. 7s. 103	100 do.....c. 67⅛
	600 do.....b3. 67¼
1,000 La. & Mo. R. 1st 90	2500 do. 67
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. 94	800 do.....s3. 66⅞
5,000 do. 93¾	5 N. J. Central. b. c. 111
2,000 Chic. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bds. 86½	400 Erie Railway. b. c. 23⅛
	1450 do.....s3. 23
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. Div. 80	200 do. 22⅞
	1200 do.....s3. 22¾
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10. 93½	2200 do. 22⅝
	3000 do. 22½
1,500 Mor.&Es'x 1st. 110	900 do.....c. 22⅝
5,000 Chic.&Mil. 1st. 98⅝	2300 do.....s3. 22½
3,000 Erie 1st. 100½	1000 do.....s3. 22⅜
10,000 Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv't. 85½	4300 do. 22½
	1400 do.....s3. 22⅝
2,000 do. 86¼	500 do.....c. 22½
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. 106½	100 do.....c. 22½
5,000 do. 107	100 do.....b3. 22½
6,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 109¾	100 do.....b10. 22⅞
10,000 North Mo. 1st. 91	500 do.....s3. 22¼
3,000 C. Pac. G'd Bs. 103⅛	1900 do. 22⅞
10,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & Oregon Br. 94	800 do. 22¼
	100 do. 22⅛
2,000 Union Pac. 1st. 101⅜	600 do. 22
8,000 do. 101⅝	300 do. 21⅞
1,000 C.,C. & I. C. 2d. 14	300 do. 21¾
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.....s3. 91¼	100 do.....s10. 21⅝
	1000 do. 21¾
1,000 Mor.&Es'x 2d. 106⅛	1300 do. 21⅞
1,000 Tol.& Wab. 1st. 82½	800 do. 21⅝
3,000 L. & N. Con. '98. 89	3300 do. 21⅞
5 Fourth Nat Bank. 100	5500 do. 22
50 Imp. & Trad. Bk. 200½	600 do. 22¼
52 Merchants' Bk. 126	800 do. 22⅛
5 B'k S of N.Y.....s3. 112	1700 do.....s3. 22
200 Q'ck Mng. Co. b. c. 18	100 do.....c. 22
100 A.& P. Tel. b. c. s3. 25	500 do.....s3. 21⅞
200 Pac. M S.S. Co. b. c. 37⅝	200 Union Pac.....b. c. 75⅞
100 do.....b3. 37⅝	300 do. 75¾
2400 do. 37⅝	100 do.....b10. 75½
1900 do.....s3. 37⅜	300 do. 75⅝
1700 do. 37⅜	200 do.....c. 75⅞
200 do.....c. 37⅜	200 Warren 99
1500 do.....s3. 37¼	300 Han. & St.Jo. b. c. 23¾
2000 do.....s3. 37⅜	200 do. 23⅜
600 do.....s3. 37	600 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 38¼
1200 do. 37⅛	300 do. 38⅛
2900 do. 37¼	400 do. 38
600 do. 37⅜	1100 do. 37⅞
100 do. 37½	2300 do. 38
200 do. 37⅜	600 do. 38⅛
200 do.....c. 37¼	100 do. 38
800 do. 37⅛	500 do.....b3. 37¾
1800 do. 37	100 do. 37⅝
900 do. 36⅞	600 do. 37½
1300 do. 36¾	200 do. 37⅝
1400 do. 36⅝	300 do. 38
900 do. 36½	400 do.....s3. 37¾
1400 do. 36⅝	300 do. 37⅞
1100 do. 36¾	300 do.....c. 37⅞
1100 do. 36⅞	1700 do. 38
2500 do. 36¾	300 do.....c. 38⅛
300 do.....s3. 36⅝	500 do.....s3. 38¼
3300 do.....s3. 36½	100 do.....s5. 38
900 do. 36⅝	100 Chic.& N.W.Pf b.c. 53
100 Wells Fargo Ex. 89	100 do.....s30. 52½
30 Am. Ex. b. c. s3. 64¼	10 do. 52½
180 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 51½	100 Chic.Mil.&S.P.b.c. 34¾
70 do. 51	200 do. 34⅝
900 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 77⅛	500 do. 34¼
700 do. 77	100 do. 34⅛
2100 do. 76⅞	100 do.....c. 34¼
700 do. 76¾	100 do. 34⅜
500 do.....s10. 76¾	400 do. 34½
800 do. 77	400 C. M. & S.P.Pf. b. c. 55¾
400 do.....b3. 77⅛	200 Tol. W. & W. b. c. 8⅞
800 do. 77	200 do. 8¾
600 do. 76⅞	200 do. 8⅝
600 do. 76¾	300 do.....s3. 8½
1000 do. 77	100 do.....c. 8¾
10 do. 77⅛	14 N., Y. N. H. & H. 144
1000 do. 77	200 Del. Lack.& W. b.c. 118¼
600 do. 76⅞	6 Chic.& Alt. Pf. b. c. 111
400 N.Y.C.&H. b. c. b3. 104⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 23¼
100 do. 104¼	100 do.....c. 23¼
15 do. 104⅜	100 do. 23⅛
10 do. 104½	400 do.....s3. 23
200 do. 104	40 do. 22¾
100 Mich. Cen. R. b. c. 67	300 do. 23
700 Chi.&R.I. b. c. s3. 102¼	400 do. 23⅛
600 do.....s3. 102½	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. c. 4⅞
100 do.....b10. 102⅛	100 do. 5
600 do.....s3. 102	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n. 122½	100 Lake Shore 66⅞
	1000 do.....b3. 67
2,000 C.C.& I.C 1st. 46	500 do. 67⅛
6,000 N.J. C., 1st con. 105	300 do. 67¼
1,000 Gt W., 1st, '88. 78	700 do. 67⅜
100 Quicksilver 18	1800 do. 67½
5 N. Y. C. & H. 104⅛	200 do. 67⅝
100 do. 104	400 do.....s3. 67½
200 do. 103½	1300 do. 67⅜
400 Pac. Mail.....b3. 36⅝	700 do. 67¼
100 do. 36¾	100 do.....b3. 67⅜
200 do.....s10. 36⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo. 23½
2100 do. 36½	200 do. 23⅜
2000 do. 36½	500 Un. Pacific.....s3. 75½
600 do. 36⅝	100 do.....b3. 75⅝
100 do. 36¾	100 do. 75⅞
600 do. 36⅞	1000 do. 76
1500 do. 37	300 do. 76⅛
500 do.....s3. 36⅞	400 do. 76
100 do. 36¾	300 do. 75⅞
100 do. 36⅝	200 Northwestern.....c. 37⅞
700 do. 36¾	300 do. 38
800 do. 36⅞	100 do. 38⅛
800 do.....b3. 37	300 do.....b3. 38¼
900 West. Union.....s3. 76¾	200 do.....c. 38⅛
600 do. 76⅞	600 do. 38
1200 do.....b3. 77⅛	100 Rock Island 102
600 do. 77	100 do. 102½
300 do.....b3. 77¼	200 do. 102⅜
100 do.....c. 77⅛	200 do. 102½
100 do.....c. 77⅜	100 do.....b3. 102⅜
200 do. 77	400 do.....b3. 102½
1000 do. 77⅛	600 Ohio & Miss. 23
100 Mich. Central 67	100 do.....b3. 22⅞
2200 Erie Railway 22	100 do. 22¾
600 do. 22⅛	100 do. 22⅞
600 do. 22¼	800 do. 23
700 do. 22⅛	100 do. 23⅛
2100 do. 22¼	300 N'thwest'n Pf. b3. 52⅞
900 do. 22⅛	300 St. Paul, Pf. 55
1800 do. 22	200 Tol. & Wab.....s3. 8⅝
100 do.....s5. 22	500 do. 8½
200 do. 21⅞	1700 do. 8⅝
2200 do. 22	500 do. 8¾
1900 do. 22⅛	100 do.....b3. 8⅞
100 do. 22¼	500 do. 8¾
700 do.....b3. 22⅛	200 do. 8⅝
200 do.....c. 22½	100 do.....s3. 8½
	100 C., C. & I. C. 4⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 118	20,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 116⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N. 122	15,000 U. S. 5s. 1881 C.....b.c. 116½
8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 122¼	7,000 U. S. 6s. C. 124⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 C.P. 1st S.Jo.Br. 92½	900 Erie Railway. b. c. 22½
3,000 do.....b. c. 92½	200 do. 22⅝
8,000 do. 92¾	300 do. 22¾
5,000 C. P. 1st Cl. & Or.Branch.b.c. 94¼	100 do. 22½
	1200 do. 22½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G'ld bds. 86½	1600 do. 22⅝
	200 do.....s30. 22
3,000 M.& St. P. 1st Co. 74½	3800 do. 22⅛
2,000 M.S.S.F.B. b.c. 106½	100 do.....s6. 22½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103⅞	1400 do. 22⅝
4,000 Mor & Es. Con. 105	3400 do. 22¾
25,000 U. Pac. 1st. b.c. 101½	600 do.....s3. 22⅞
300 Quick. M'g.....b c. 18	1100 do. 22¾
200 Con. Coal of Md. 48	5100 do. 23
100 A. & P. Tel.....b. c. 25	2500 do. 22⅞
100 West U. Tel. b. c. 77½	50 Michigan Cen. 67
100 do.....b3. 77¼	100 do.....b. c. 67
300 do. 77⅛	300 L.S.& M.S.b.c.b3. 67⅛
400 do.....s3. 77	600 do.....c. 67¼
500 do. 77⅛	800 do. 67⅜
700 do. 77¼	100 do.....b3. 67⅝
2100 Pa M.S.S.Co.b.c. 37⅛	100 Panama Rail. b.c. 142
1400 do. 37¼	300 U. Pacific.....b.c. 76
1300 do. 37⅜	300 do. 75⅞
1000 do. 37⅛	200 do. 76
600 do. 37⅛	100 C. & P.g'd.....b.c. b3. 91¼
700 do.....s3. 37	100 do. 91½
500 do. 37⅛	200 Chic. & R.I.....b. c. 102½
800 do. 37⅛	200 do. 102⅝
600 do. 37¼	500 do. 102½
700 do.....s3. 37⅛	1500 Ohio & M.....b. c. 22¾
300 do. 37⅛	100 Col. C. & I.C. b. c. 4⅞
1400 do. 37⅛	200 Chic.M.&St.P.b.c. 34⅞
200 N.Y.C.& H.R. b.c. 104	300 do. 34¾
100 Harlem.....b. c. 134	100 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55½
100 Chic.& N.W..b. c. 38⅛	100 do.....b.c. 55¾
1000 do. 38⅛	100 Tol. W. & W.....b. c. 8¾
1000 do.....s3. 38⅛	300 do. 9
100 do. 38	40 P.Ft.W.&C.G'd.b.c. 99½
1200 do. 38⅛	200 do.....s3. 99½
60 N.J. Cent.....b. c. 111	200 Pacific of Mo.....b. c. 51
8 do. 110½	200 Mor's & Ess'x. b.c. 102

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Harlem, 1st C. 109½	700 Union Pacific 76⅛
15 German A. Bank. 97	100 A. & P. Telegraph. 24⅞
200 Quicksilver, Pfd. 23½	200 do. 25
200 Western Union. 77⅛	100 Rock Island, u. r. 102¼
500 do.....s3. 77	100 do.....b3. 102½
500 do.....s6. 77	100 do.....b15. 102⅝
300 do. 77	100 do.....s3. 102¼
700 do. 77	600 Lake Shore 67¼
700 do.....b3. 76⅞	100 do.....b3. 67⅛
200 do.....s3. 76⅞	1300 do. 67⅜
1000 do. 76⅞	300 do.....b3. 67⅜
5 Pacific Mail 37½	700 Lake Shore 67¼
400 do. 37⅛	200 do.....s3. 67¼
300 do. 37¼	700 Toledo & Wabash. 9
700 do. 37⅛	1200 Northwestern 38½
3200 do. 37	1100 do. 38¼
1000 do. 36⅞	1400 St. Paul 35
1500 do. 36¾	300 do. 35⅛
1000 do.....s3. 36⅝	600 do.....s3. 35
100 Adams Express 101	10 Del.Lack&We'n 118¾
600 Erie Railway 22⅞	400 Ohio & Miss. 23¼
1700 do. 22¾	300 do. 23
1100 do. 22⅝	100 do. 22⅞
800 do. 22¾	100 Hannibal & St. Jo. 23½
100 Erie Railway.....s3. 22⅝	109 do. 23⅜
1000 do. 22⅝	200 Atlantic & Pac. 15½

THURSDAY, May 20—P. M.

There was a falling off in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, and the fluctuations were less violent than on yesterday. Taken altogether, however, the dealings were characterized by feverishness, and the market generally closed lower. The depression in Erie at London caused a renewal of weakness in the stock here, and encouraged fresh sales of the same. The fact that no information has been vouchsafed in regard to the floating debt of the company has much to do with the continued weakness of the shares. The first sales were at 23@23¼, but at midday the price declined to 21⅝. A recovery to 23 ensued, the whole market having strengthened at the second call, but at the close there was a reaction to 22⅝. Pacific Mail was noticeably weak, and declined from 38⅛ to 36⅝. Later there was a rally of 1 ⅌ cent., but the improvement was nearly all lost in the final dealings. Lake Shore touched 66⅞, and closed at 67⅛, after selling up to 67⅝. Western Union declined from 77⅜ to 76¾, with last sales at a recovery of ⅛ ⅌ cent. The North-western and St. Paul shares declined ½@1 ⅌ cent., but recovered at the close. New-York Central declined to 103½, and closed at 103½ to 103¾. Rock Island opened at 102½, and sold down to 102 after the first sale. In the afternoon, sales were made at 102⅝, but finally at 102¼. Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash, and C., C. and I. C. were weak until toward the close, when a slight rally was noted. Union Pacific fell off from 76 to 75½, but later rose to 76⅛, on a dispatch from Boston stating that the earnings for the first fifteen days of May showed an increase of $201,000 over the corresponding period last year, these figures being larger than those published a few days ago. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm at 24⅞@25, on dispatches announcing that the steam-ship Faraday had put into Sydney for the purpose of coaling, preparatory to completing the work of laying the direct cable. Panama sold at 142, against 141 at the close yesterday. Harlem declined to 134. The Quicksilver shares made a further improvement to-day, selling at 17½@18 for the common, and 23½ for the preferred. The market at the close was weak in tone.

Government bonds were quiet and without important change in prices. The market for railroad mortgages was firm, and prices were well maintained. Erie firsts were a fraction higher, selling at 100½, but the other issues were not represented in the dealings, and the quotations were nominally lower than yesterday. New-Jersey Central, new, were steady at 109½, but Consolidated firsts declined from 105½ to 105. Great Western firsts declined from 79 to 78. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund advanced to 107, and reacted to 106½. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible rose from 85½ to 86¼. All the Pacific issues were firm. C. C. and I. C. firsts sold at 46, and second at 14. State bonds were dull.

The money market was extremely easy throughout the day, and call loans were down at 2@3 ⅌ cent. In the afternoon the demand increased slightly, and the general rates were 2½@3 ⅌ cent. Discounts remain as last quoted.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for securities at London, and a continued gain of bullion by the Bank of England, the increase for the past week amounting to £97,000, and $117,000 to-day, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 40⅛ ⅌ cent., against 36⅞ ⅌ cent. last week. The minimum rate of discount at the bank was not altered by the Directors at their regular weekly court to-day, and is still 3½ ⅌ cent. Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 94¼@94⅜ for the account; 1865s, old, at 106⅛@106¼; 1867s at 109¼@109½, 10-40s at 104, and new 5s at 102½@102¾. Erie recorded lower figures again to-day, touching 19⅝ after the close of the Stock Exchange, against 22@21¼ at the opening. The sterling exchange market was without material change in rates, and bankers bills on London sold at $4 86½ and $4 89½, with a small business at slightly higher figures. The inquiry for exchange is not large at present, but, on the other hand, there is no pressure of bills on the market. The course of gold was the same as that of yesterday, the sales having been at 116@116⅛@116⅛@116¼. The favorable exhibit of the Bank of England and the lull in the export movement of gold render any movement for an advance in the price extremely difficult. Cash gold was in fair supply and the rates were 1 and 2 ⅌ cent. both for borrowing and carrying, with some loans free of interest. The Treasury to-day awarded $1,500,000 gold at 116.16 to 116.26. The bids aggregated $5,460,000 at 115.80 to 116.26.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1875.

Gold receipts	$549,087 79
Gold payments	327,524 85
Gold balance	54,751,951 67
Currency receipts	2,058,810 59
Currency payments	1,575,345 79
Currency balance	44,917,178 45
Customs	336,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 20.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116¼	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅛	117¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	124	124
American Gold	116¼	116¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	104⅛	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	102¼
Pacific Mail	38¼	36⅝
St. Paul Common	35⅝	35
St. Paul Preferred	56½	56
Western Union	77¼	76⅞
Union Pacific	76	76
Lake Shore	67⅜	67⅛
Wabash and Toledo	8⅞	9
North-western Common	38½	38¼
North-western Preferred	53½	53¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	118½	118¼
New-Jersey Central	110½	111
Panama	141	142
Erie	23⅛	22⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	22⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	4⅞
Harlem	135½	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅜	103½	1,135
Harlem	134	134	200
Erie	23¼	21⅝	98,600
Lake Shore	67⅝	66⅞	39,500
Wabash	9	8¾	6,000
North-western	38½	37½	22,600
North-western Preferred	53¼	52⅞	600
Rock Island	102⅝	102	6,800
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35¼	34¼	4,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	56	55	900
Pittsburg	91½	91½	200
Delaware, Lack., and West'n	118¼	118¼	200
Morris and Essex	102	102	200
Michigan Central	67	67	350
Union Pacific	76⅛	75½	6,300
C., C., and Indiana Central	5	4⅞	400
Atlantic and Pacific	23¾	23⅜	1,200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15½	15¼	600
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	22¾	6,400
Missouri Pacific	51½	51	800
Panama	142	142	100
Western Union	77⅜	76¾	26,300
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25	24⅞	500
Pacific Mail	38⅛	36⅝	86,500
Quicksilver	18	17½	1,100
Quicksilver Preferred	23½	23½	100
Adams Express	101	101	100
Consolidation Coal	48	48	200
United States Express	51½	51½	170
Total sales			312,855

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124⅛	124½	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	122⅜	122½
6s, 1881, r.	122¼	122½	5-20s, 1867, r.	122¼	122½
6s, 1881, c.	124¼	124⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	124	124½
5-20s, 1862, r.	117	117½	5-20s, 1868, r.	122⅛	123¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	117⅛	117½	5-20s, 1868, c.	123⅝	123¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅞	118⅛	10-40s, r.	116½	116⅝
5-20s, 1864, c.	118	118⅛	10-40s, c.	117¼	118
5-20s, 1865, r.	119⅛	119⅞	5s, 1881, r.	116⅛	116½
5-20s, 1865, c.	120⅜	120⅝	5s, 1881, c.	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	122	122¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin for interest $78,000, and $121,500 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$37,554,000
Gold balances	1,017,121
Currency balances	1,332,796

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$79,744,834
Currency balances	4,049 494
Gold exchanges	9,079,807
Gold balances	987,322

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883 37	N.Y.6s Canal L'n 1878 110
Alabama 5s, 1886 38	N.Y.6s Gold L'n 1891 118
Alabama 8s, 1886 42	N.Y.5s Gold L'n 1875 114
Alabama 8s, 1888 41	N.C.6s old, Jan.&Ju. 20
Ark. 6s, Funded 26	N. C. April & Oct. 20
Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 11	N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Ju. 50
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. 11	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct. 50
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B&NO. 11	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 37
Ark.7s, M,O.&R.Riv. 11	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O 37
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 11	N. C. Fd'g Act 1866. 12½
Connecticut 6s 108	N. C. Fd'g Act 1868. 12½
Georgia 6s 88	N.C.New B'ds J.&J. 12
Ga. 7s, new bonds 98	N.C.New BdsA. & O. 10½
Ga. 7s, indorsed 93	N.C.Spec'l Tax cl. 1. 4½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds 91	N.C.Spec'l Tax cl. 2. 4¼
Indiana 5s 101	N.C.Spec'l Tax cl. 3. 4
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877 101	Ohio 6s, 1875 102
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879 102	Ohio 6s, 1881 105
Illinois War Loan 102	Ohio 6s, 1886 107
Kentucky 6s 102¼	Rhode Island 6s 107
Louisiana 6s 37	South Carolina 6s 32½
La. 6s, new bonds 37	S. C. Jan. & July 31¼
La. 6s, n., Fltg. Debt. 37	S. C. April & Oct. 31
La. 7s, Penitentiary 36	S. C. Fd'g Act 1866. 31
La. 6s, Levee bonds 37	S. C. L'd C.'89 J. & J. 30
La. 8s, Levee bonds 25	S. C. L'd C.'89 A.&O. 30
La.8s, Lev.bds. of '75. 37	S. C. 7s, of 1888 30
Michigan 7s, 1890 110	S.C.Non-Fdb'le B'ds. 6¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1875 102	Tenn. 6s, old 50⅜
Mo. 6s, due in 1876 102	Tenn. 6s, New Bds. 50⅛
Fund.bonds due '94-5 101½	Tenn. 7s, N. B. N. S. 50¼
L.bds.due '81 to '91 in. 102	Texas 10s, of 1876 99
Asy. or Uni.due 139 101½	Virginia 6s, old 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1875 102	Va. 6s, New Bds.'66. 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1876 102	Va. 6s, New Bds.'67. 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1886 101	Va. 6s, Consol Bds. 61
H. & St. Jo. due 1887 101	Va. 6s, ex-matu'd c. 55½
N. Y. Reg't Bt'y L'n 108½	Va. 6s. Consol. 2d S. 43¼
N. Y. coup.Bt'y L'n 108¼	Va.6s, Deferred Bds. 9½
N. Y.6s Canal L'n 1875 110	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 74⅜
N. Y.6s Canal L'n 1877 110	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st 110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F. 106
Albany & Susq. 2d 103½	Cleve. & Tol. N. bds. 103½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st 25¾	C. P. & A. old bds. 103
Bos., H. & Erie G'd. 25	Det. M. & T. bds. 101⅝
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st 41	Buf. & Erie new bds. 102
Chic. & Alton 1st 112	Buf. & State Line 7s. 102
Chic. & Alton In. 112	Lake Shore Div. bds. 101⅛
Joliet & Chicago 1st 109	Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 97
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 90	Mar. & Cin. 1st 106
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st 102	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902 103¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct 1st 115½	N. J. South. 1s', 7s 28
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s 106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 101
Chic., R. I. & Pacific 109¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 101
Cent R. of N.J.1st N. 112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 102¼
Cent. R. of N.J.C. 109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. 97½
M. & St.P. 1st 8s, P.D. 110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. 97
M.&S.P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D. 93	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 103½
M.&St.P.7s $.G., R.D. 86	N.Y.C.& H. 1st, coup. 117½
M. & St.P.1st, LaC.D. 89½	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, reg. 114½
M.&St.P.1st, I&M.D. 80	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85. 111
M. & St.P.1st, Consol. 74¾	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup. 109⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. F. 104½	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg. 109¾
Ch. & N.W. Con. bs. 93	North Missouri 1st 90¾
Ch. & N.W.Ext'n bs. 90	Ohio & M. 2d Consol. 65
Ch. & N.W. 1st 98	Cen. Pac. Gold bds. 102⅛
Ch. & N.W.C. G'd bs. 86¼	C. P., San J. branch. 92½
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd. 106	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st. 94
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96½	Western Pac. bonds. 97
Chic. & Mil. 1st. 98	Union Pacific 1st. 101½
Win. & St.Peters 1st. 80	U. P. Land Gr'ts 7s. 97½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s, S.F. 106¾	U. P. Sinking Fund. 92
Del., Lack. & W. 2d. 110	At. & Pacific L. G. 37
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 121	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 95½
Morris & Essex 1st 120	Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo. 101
Mor.& Es. 1st Con.G. 104	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 111
Erie 1st, Extended. 100½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 101
Erie 2d 7s, '79 98	Clev.& Pitts. 4th S.F. 99
Erie 3d 7s, '83 94	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 43
Erie 4th 7s, '80 91⅝	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 14
Erie 5th 7s, '88 98	Alton & Terre H. 1st. 105
Long Dock Bonds 100⅛	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf. 91
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 85⅜	Tol., P. & War., E.D. 65
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 84¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex. 81
Ind., Bl. & W'n 1st. 28	T. & W. 1st, St.L.div. 60
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d. 101	Toledo & Wabash 2d. 55
M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c. 106	Tel. & W. Con. Conv. 41

And the following for the City Bank shares:

American 155	Market 121
American Exchange 117	Mechanics' 146
Chemical 1600	Mercantile 108
City 300	Merchants' 125
Commerce 122	Metropolitan 132
Continental 98½	New-York 133
Corn Exchange 135	North America 102
First National 200	Park 150
Fourth National 99¾	People's 140
Fulton 156	Phenix 97½
German American 97	Shoe & Leather 150
Importers & Trad'rs 200½	State of New-York 112
Irving 130	Tradesmen's 146
Leather Manufact'rs 185	Union 136
Manhattan 150	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	....
City 6s, new	108	sales.
Camden & Amboy Railroad	..	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	58	58⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	41¾	42
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	..	30⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51
Lehigh Gold Loan	102¾	sales.

The stock and bond holders of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company are reminded that the transfer books for the annual election close on Saturday next, the 22d instant, and every owner of stock or bonds must register the same in their name if they desire to vote upon the management of their property. In this connection Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Railway Company, and Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, invite authority from stock and bond holders to vote for them at the annual meeting on June 12. These gentlemen announce that they are in favor of accepting the repeal of the Classification law, which provides for the election each year of a full board of thirteen Directors, and also reforms in the New-York office of the company. The request of Messrs. Mitchell and Williams for proxies bears the indorsement of several of the present Directors and a number of leading bankers and merchants who are largely interested in the St. Paul property.

The American Express Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three Dollars* ⅌ share, payable on the 1st of July. The transfer books will close June 12.

The bids for $600,000 loan of the City of St. Louis were opened there to-day, and the amount was awarded to Messrs. Netter & Co., bankers, of this City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1875.

☞ TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY:

We invite you to send to us authority to vote for you at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held at Milwaukee on the 12th of June next.

We are in favor of accepting the law, approved March 5, 1875, which repeals the Classification Act and provides for an election each year of a full board of thirteen Directors, and shall, if empowered, vote on your shares in accordance with this view, unless otherwise instructed.

Among other contemplated reforms, it is intended that the office in New York shall be used exclusively for the business of the company, and be under management that will have no interest in the stock market, inconsistent with that of the shareholders.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

The undersigned, Directors, stock and bondholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, concur in and approve of the foregoing application of Alexander Mitchell, President of the company, and John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York:

W. S. GURNEE,	BALDWIN & KIMBALL,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,	ROBERT BAYARD,
E. L. FRANK,	ARMOUR, PLANKINTON & CO.,
H. CROCKER, Directors.	TALCOTT & SONS,
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.,	EDWARD HEN,
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,	CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
WHITEHOUSE & CO.,	HALLGARTEN & CO.,
VERMILYE & CO.,	JAMES G. GARNER,
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,	WM. BRYCE & CO.,
	H. L. HORTON & CO.,
WESTON & DeBILLIER,	GEORGE SMITH, of London, formerly banker of Chicago, by his attorneys,
JESSE HOYT,	
DAVID DOWS,	
CAMMANN & CO.,	GEDDES & REID.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,	

To secure representation at the annual election on June 12, it is of the first importance to every owner of bonds or stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, that his bonds or stock should stand in his own name when the transfer books close on Saturday, 22d inst.

It is therefore recommended that where bonds and stock do not now stand in the name of the owner, transfers be made at once.

For proxies apply to

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
at the Metropolitan National Bank.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 20—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 21.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 21¼.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 21@21¼.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £97,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £117,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 36⅞ ⅌ cent., is now 40⅛ ⅌ cent. Erie Railway shares, 20¼@20½.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 20¼.

PARIS, May 20—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,603,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 64f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 9d.@33s. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 41s. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 64s. 6d.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 25. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, May 20.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 25s. ⅌ cwt.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FITZ JOHN PORTER AT VARIANCE WITH THE CONTROLLER — COMMUNICATION RESPECTING TRIPLICATE VOUCHERS—THE ORDINANCE PROPOSED BY COMMISSIONER PORTER—NO MORE BEARS TO BE ALLOWED ON THE STREETS.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session and transacted a large amount of business yesterday. After disposing of a number of general orders, Alderman Morris offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Commissioners of Parks to cause the sidewalks around the City Hall Park and Washington square, and all the walks in both parks, to be flagged without delay, as their present condition—uncomfortably dusty in dry and muddy in wet weather—renders such improvement indispensably necessary.

Alderman Gross called attention to the bills for the reception of King Kalakaua. He moved that the Finance Committee, of which he is Chairman, be discharged from the further consideration of the bills, as they had no means of knowing whether they were correct—the expenses having been incurred by a former committee.

Alderman Gilon hoped the committee would continue their labors, and bring in a report.

Alderman Morris replied that the committee had held several sessions, but were unable to pass upon the bills. He moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Markets, [laughter,] as two members of that committee had participated in the hospitalities tendered to the King. The motion was adopted.

Alderman Reilly submitted a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Accounts to furnish a report of the salaries paid to the various Park Commissioners, and also the expenses of their department from the date of its organization to Dec. 31, 1874.

Alderman McCarthy moved that the salary paid to the Landscape Architect of the park be included in the report. Mr. Reilly accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Simonson created quite a stir in the board by moving that all the public offices connected with the City Government be opened only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and not from 9 to 4 P. M., as at present.

Alderman Howland, in opposing the resolution, said it would result in a very injurious revolution in the public offices. To close the Sheriff's office, the County Clerk's office, and the Register's office at 3 o'clock in the afternoon would cause great inconvenience and embarrassments to the public.

Alderman Reilly moved that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, and it was so referred.

The board accepted a communication from the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, inviting their co-operation in the ceremonies on Decoration Day.

Alderman Purroy, on behalf of the committee appointed to urge the Governor to sign the Moore Rapid Transit bill, reported that they had called upon the Governor, and that he stated he would give the bill due consideration, and "communicate with the committee if he had anything to say."

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter, requesting the board to pass an ordinance prohibiting unlicensed persons from sprinkling the streets, and empowering him to grant permits to perform the work. To the communication was appended an ordinance which Fitz John Porter desired to have passed, but it was laid over.

The Mayor sent another communication from Commissioner Porter, in which the latter complained that the Controller was opposed to the triplicate voucher system in his department. The substance of the communication is as follows:

"To aid in establishing in this department a proper system of accountability, the Common Council enacted (Revised Ordinances of 1866, sec. 9, article 2, chapter 4) that all vouchers should be made in triplicate. The system of responsibility which this ordinance established, and experience approves, will be crippled, if not destroyed, by the enforcement of the single-voucher policy now demanded by the Controller. To the present time the practice has been to retain one of the triplicate vouchers in this office, and to send two to the Department of Finance, and one of these, after payment and receipt, is returned, enabling this department to compare the amount actually paid with the amount charged to the voucher, and to make a record of any error or reduction in payments. One copy of the voucher is filed in the bureau where it originated, one in the office of the department which drew the requisition for its payment, and one in the department which makes the payment, and each is a check on the other."

The communication then refers to the disappearance, in the days of the Ring, of vouchers from the Finance Department as a proof of the necessity of triplicates, and says that "through the negligence or carelessness of employes in the Controller's office, receipts were taken by the Controller for moneys never paid out by him," and that the error was discovered by a comparison of the recaptured vouchers returned by the Finance Department with the copy retained in this department, and could not have been detected without the triplicate voucher system." No fair-minded person, the communication further states, would seek through this occurrence to make the charge of intent or improper motive upon the present Controller; but there should be no system in use, in my judgment, that would permit such errors to remain uncorrected. The door should be closed as well against unintentional error as against fraud or malicious mischief."

An ordinance which accompanied the communication, and which Fitz John Porter desires to have passed, provides that no payment shall be made by the Controller for work done or supplies furnished, except upon proper vouchers rendered by the head of the appropriate department or other proper officer, board, or commission for whom such work was done or supplies furnished; that such vouchers shall be made out in triplicate, and shall contain the certificates of the subordinate officer, as the head of the department may require, and of such form and purport as he shall prescribe, and also a certificate of the head of the department; that one of the triplicate vouchers shall be retained in the department or office by which the vouchers are rendered, and that the other two shall be transmitted to the Department of Finance for payment; that a receipt for the amount shall be taken upon each of the two vouchers sent to the Department of Finance, and after payment one copy of the voucher shall remain on file in the Department of Finance, and the other copy shall, within five days, be returned to the department or office whence it originated, where it shall be placed on file, and that either of the vouchers shall be of equal value, as evidence of work done or supplies furnished.

The communication and the ordinance were laid over. It is claimed that if the latter should be passed, it will be null and void, because the charter provides that the Controller shall regulate the form and manner of all payments.

The board then passed an ordinance declaring it to be a misdemeanor to permit any bear or other noxious or dangerous animal to run at large through the streets or to drive such animals.

An ordinance was also adopted empowering Commissioner Fitz John Porter to make requisitions upon the Controller, from time to time, for a sum not exceeding $100, to defray the expenses of removing obstructions from the streets—vouchers for the expenditures to be furnished to the Finance Department.

A resolution was passed requesting the Board of Apportionment to transfer an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the bills of Benjamin F. Brady, $450, for engrossing and framing resolutions for presentation to the family of the late Mayor Havemeyer, and the bill of Koster & Green, for mourning decorations.

No other business of importance was transacted.

A MINSTREL'S WILL.

The will of James Unsworth, the well-known negro minstrel comedian, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings, after testimony had been taken establishing the following facts: Unsworth and Theodore Eugene S. Ameli, the burlesque opera singer and dancer, better known by his professional name, "Master Eugene," had been together in the minstrel business for a long series of years, sharing salaries of from one to two hundred dollars a week between them. They each made a will, each leaving all his property to the other, so that Eugene, at Unsworth's death, became his heir, succeeding to an estate consisting of $10,000 in money deposited in banks in London, Liverpool, Boston, and New-York, and a house in Sherbrooke, Canada. The will was contested by Unsworth's brother Joseph, on behalf of himself, his mother Mary, and his brothers John and Robert, on the ground that Unsworth had been unduly influenced by Ameli to make the will. This allegation being entirely disproved by the testimony, the will, as stated, was admitted to probate. It is said that Ameli will probably make some provision for Unsworth's mother.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO DEMAND ITS RIGHTS.

The Board of Education has instructed its Committee on By-laws to report at the next stated meeting what measures are necessary to be taken "to enforce the right of the board to the corporate control and disbursement" of the school funds. The board rests its claim to the entire control of the appropriations on a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, rendered in October last, in the case of J. Kedian and others against Hon. William H. Neilson, the President of the board. The decree of the court was that the Board of Education was not a department of the Municipal Government; that the provisions of the charter of 1873, in reference to the payment of the public money from the City Treasury did not apply to that Board; that by the act of 1873 the Board of Education was a distinctive educational branch of the Government, and that the several acts therein referred to, contemplated that money required for the purposes of the board should be drawn from the Treasury of the City only by the draft of the President of the Board. The present system of payment by the Controller is therefore regarded as opposed to the decree of the court, while it is also looked upon as entailing useless expenditure by the employment of clerks by the Controller for reviewing the accounts of the board after having been carefully revised by its proper committees and officers.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday a communication was received from District Attorney Britton, calling the attention of the board to the insecure condition of the Raymond Street Jail. The communication was referred to the Jail Committee, with instructions that the matter should be investigated. The monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary was received. The number of prisoners on April 1 was 557; received during the month, 89; discharged, 143; earnings, $5,284.410. A report was received from the Military Committee in favor of hiring the skating rink on Clermont avenue for a store-house for the cannon and other munitions of war now deposited in the State Armory, which was recently assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment. This provoked some discussion, during which it was alleged that the armories of the Militia in the city were more frequently used for dancing than for drill; that the regiments were mere skeletons and cost too much money, and that they ought to be consolidated. The report was referred back to the committee, with instructions to inquire into the feasibility of consolidating the different regiments. The meeting was then adjourned to meet on June 3.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D., 1875, we will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth of May, A. D., 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

NOTICE OF SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of May, 1875, at No. 112 Pearl st., in New-York City, by John H. Draper, Auctioneer, 75 bales and 16 rolls of gunny bagging, 27 boxes Ross & Smith's soap, 14 boxes superior starch, 9 boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 30 half-boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 21 boxes of superfine carbonate of soda, 8 kegs soda, 15 cases lye, 3 kegs of syrup, 1 bag pepper, 1 bag pimento, 14 bales twine, 10 bundles twine, 53 bundles ties, 1 case assorted pickles, 1 coil rope, 6 boxes bread preparation, platform scale, 3 stone trucks, 1 sugar-mill, 1 shovel, 1 safe, 5 upright desks, 3 sitting desks, 1 letter-press, 1 umbrella-stand, 1 clock, 2 stoves, 14 chairs, 1 large table, 1 sample case, 2 shelvings, 2 water-coolers, 1 wardrobe, 1 shovel, 1 coal-hod, 1 copper kettle, 1 stencil box and appurtenances.

ap30-1aw4wF HENRY H CROCKER, Assignee, &c.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT BUTTLE, Insolvent.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of all the property and effects of Robert Buttle, the debtor above-named, who conducted business at No. 312 Washington street, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to said insolvent are hereby required to render to said Assignee, at his office, No. 119 Chambers street, in said City, on or before the 20th day of May, 1875, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to said Assignee, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said debtor are notified to deliver the same to said Assignee on or before the 20th of May. Notice is also given hereby to all creditors of said insolvent to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with vouchers duly verified, to the said Assignee, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1875, at his said office.—Dated New-York, May 6, 1875. CHARLES A. WILSON, Assignee.

my7-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN W. SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathan W. Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act and revised statutes of the United States, title "bankruptcy," and that the eleventh day of June, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 20th day May, 1875.

my21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUSSELL W. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,930.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Russell W. Burke, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the several acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of May, 1875.

my21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ROBERT B. CANFRELL and CHARLES A. CHAPIN, Bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

my7-1aw3wF* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William Boardman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875.

my7-1aw3wF* ALEX. M. C. SMITH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MORRIS COHN, LIEBMAN COHN and SIMON BLOCK, Bankrupts.—Morris Cohn, one of the said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

my7-1aw3wF R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the Pensacola Lumber Company of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition by the District Court of said district.

C. EDGAR SMITH, Assignee, &c.,
my21-1aw3wF* No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. GILES et al., against whom, &c.—Notice is hereby given that on a consent filed herein on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1875, application will be made to this court on the 25th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for an order discontinuing the above entitled proceedings.—Dated Jersey City, May 12, 1875.

HAMILTON WALLIS,
Solicitor for alleged Bankrupts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK A. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my14-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JANE C. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my14-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 7th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ELBERT FOWLER and FRANCIS B. MURTHA, both of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED.. May 26	ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9
*BOTHNIA..WED.. June 2	ALGERIA...WED., June 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ	SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE	SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER	Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER	Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER....May 22	MOSEL....June 5
NECKAR....May 29	DONAU....June 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING....June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK	WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA	WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A.M.	The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M.	Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA	Sails Saturday, May 22, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA	Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, June 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.

ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO....May 29, 12 M

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

ALASKA....June 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED....THURSDAY, June 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS	May 29.
ETNA	June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES	May 15.
ATLAS	June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

STEAM-SHIPS AND STEAM-YACHTS,

Should be supplied at once with EDSON'S RECORDING STEAM GAUGES, as they are the best security against disasters resulting from over pressure, and promote economy in use of fuel. A "High Pressure Alarm Gong" is sounded when the limit in pressure is exceeded. Paper mills and other manufacturing establishments find them of great benefit in fixing responsibility. For prices and circulars, apply to

M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamauend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table. Change of Time Table May 24.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE IRISH HEIRESS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Minelli, M. De Quercy, M. Vallaire.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Miss B. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DANIEL BOONE—THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH—THREE DWARFS—Mr. J. P. Winter. Matinée at 2—IRISH MORMON—THREE DWARFS—Mr. J. P. Wheelock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.	
FIVE COPIES (per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter.*

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

A good deal of the opposition which was offered to the Husted Rapid-transit bill in the Senate last night was thoroughly discreditable to its authors. The stuff about "dictation from the Executive Chamber," is a very good way of making capital for the Governor on the score of his earnestness in seconding the public demand for rapid transit, though that was certainly not the intention of the LORDS and the JOHNSONS who indulged in this sort of talk. The fear about the rural counties of the State being "gridironed" by local railroads constructed under the general law certainly reflects as unfavorably on the understanding of the Senators who really entertain it as it does on the candor of those who only profess to entertain it. The bill passed by a vote of 19 to 9, and will go to the Assembly to-day for concurrence in the amendments made to it in the Senate. Its operation being no longer limited to New-York and Westchester, the act is a general one in reality as well as in name, and any objection to its constitutionality, drawn from its restricted scope, will no longer hold good.

When the law was passed in 1864 providing for the erection of a new Capitol, the cost of the work was limited to four millions of dollars. Up to the beginning of last year upward of four millions and a quarter had been expended on the work, and it is now estimated that to finish it will involve a total expenditure of twelve millions and a quarter. The jobbery, extravagance, and incompetency which have led to such a result are partially set forth in the report of the Senate Committee of Investigation, which we publish this morning. The responsibility must be divided between three different commissions, who are not accused of having participated in the plunder themselves, but who have certainly permitted a great deal of direct and indirect stealing to be done by others.

The antipathy of the New-York Alderman to the non-partisan administration of the old Park Board is a sentiment which time cannot subdue. A silly resolution was yesterday submitted by Alderman REILLY, and adopted by the board, providing for a report of the salaries paid to Commissioners, and the expenses of the department from the date of its organization down to the close of 1874. REILLY was one of the noble band who, previous to 1870, made constant war on the Park Board because of its refusal to consult the wishes of the corner groggeries before employing laborers and foremen. He has probably not forgotten, even if some of his colleagues have, that the Park Commission was, up to the date of the Tweed charter, an organization solely responsible to the State, and that it is as much of an impertinence in the Board of Aldermen of 1875 to call for an investigation of its affairs "since its organization" as it would have been for the Common Council of 1869 to make any such demand.

Forest fires are just now somewhat unseasonable, but Pennsylvania has already been troubled by one of these, which has well-nigh destroyed the thriving little town of Osceola. This place is in the midst of the Clearfield mining region, and its prosperity has undoubtedly been affected by the long strike just now ended. The fire seems to have been very rapid in its movements, as well as thorough in destruction. It was found necessary to send the women and children left houseless away from the town; and the train on which they were traveling had a narrow escape in passing through the burning forests. Lumber to the value of more than five hundred thousand dollars was burned. Further details are interrupted by the burning of the telegraph line, as our special dispatch was coming over.

THE DYING RACE.

Any question relating to the Indians is now popularly regarded as a bore. Readers of newspapers generally "skip" any discussion as to the present or future of the fast-perishing red man. Third-rate editorial writers—and most of them scarcely deserve to be ranked so high as third-rate—think it funny to put the word "Lo!" at the head of their dreary rubbish on the Indian. What they have to say is generally characterized by the same sort of felicity. To call the Indian "Lo," and to recommend his immediate suppression, is regarded as a treatment of the subject quite adequate to its gravity or importance. The recommendation in question is at least superfluous, for the melancholy figure of the North American Indian is steadily vanishing from the continent. Rum, robbery, and "civilization" are rapidly doing all that his bitterest enemies can desire. Occasionally these soothing forces are aided by a general massacre, like that which was carried out for the benefit of the Piegan Indians a few years ago, when women and children were cut to pieces in their tents as they slept. Then there was the awful slaughter at Sand Creek, under Col. CHIVINGTON, which probably few of our readers now remember, but which will forever leave a dark stain on the history of the country. Whenever the story of the Indians on this continent comes to be fairly written, it will be found that we have little reason to be proud of it.

There was a very large class of persons who believed, and who still believe, that the sufferings which fell upon the South between 1861 and 1865 were a sort of special punishment for the cruelties which they had inflicted on the negro. They saw the hand of an avenging Providence at work. It would be interesting to know whether the persons who held this view imagine that Providence only "avenges" cruelty and injustice when they are committed by the Southern people, and that Providence will never presume to interfere against ourselves. There can be no doubt that the Indians have been the objects of quite as much ill-treatment as ever the negroes were, and if such sins are inevitably followed by retribution—as many events in the history of the world seem to prove—why should we escape more than others? The advocates of the special interposition doctrine would do well to think over the point. Has ever any race on the face of the earth been treated worse than the Red Indian? Read the Chivington story—that is an illustration of one kind of "government" to which he is subjected. Read the long narrative of the treaties made with him—that is an illustration of another kind. He is placed upon a reservation under "guarantees," and the first thing he knows is that all the game has been driven off, and he himself is bound to follow. White men go to him with a religious tract in one hand and a bottle of alcohol in the other, debauch his wife and murder his children, and thus show him how to cease to be a savage and become a good Christian. If a bargain is made with him, it is always broken. If the Government sends money to him, it is stolen on the way. If he offers to trade with the superior race, he is invariably cheated. No doubt he strikes back when he can. Even a savage will do that. The crime and the wrong-doing have not always been on one side. But, then, the Indian does not profess to be better than we are; does not boast of his "cultivation" or "progress;" does not perjure himself on the Bible, and makes no attempt to convert us and save our souls. He leaves us to carry on that sort of talk. He says that he lived here long before we came; that his forefathers once owned these lands, and that he has a right still to find a home somewhere in the vast prairies of the West. We treat him merely as *fera natura,* and take care to dwell much meanwhile on the wickedness of the Southern people toward the black race.

When the President referred the Sioux Chiefs who are now in Washington to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Chief named SPOTTED TAIL, said: "He had been here before and talked with these chiefs. They had made promises to him which had not been fulfilled. They had lied to him, and he did not want to have more talks with them." No doubt this is not, strictly speaking, the language of the diplomatic circle, but it is true. And savages often speak out plainly what they mean, which is much too low a vice to be tolerated under our unrivaled civilization. The Indian Department has allowed its "wards" to be robbed by all sorts of scoundrels, and we cannot wonder that SPOTTED TAIL and his fellow chiefs are weary of this treatment. The simplicity of mind which life in the open air often produces is shown once more in the fact that these chiefs think to do some good for their tribes by appealing for justice and mercy at Washington. Who cares for their appeals? Who pays any heed to their sorrows? The President has, indeed, taken a very great interest in the fortunes of the red men, and does all that lies in his power to get something like justice for them. There never has been a President who has done half as much before. But what has the Indian Department accomplished? Has it been better managed the last two years than at any previous period? We all know that it has not. The national faith has been pledged and broken over and over again. And so it will be to the end. Every treaty will be violated, and newspaper scribblers will continue to make merry over organized barbarity and roguery, carried out by civilized men at the expense of savages who are simple enough to trust them. If SPOTTED TAIL and RED CLOUD could read THE TIMES they would find out by and by that we, at least, have not told them lies, and that they might as well have saved themselves the trouble of coming here. Let them go back to their distant wilds and find a grave, for generous treatment they need not hope to find.

IS CRIME ON THE INCREASE?

The resolutions submitted by Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL and adopted by the Assembly on Wednesday contain two broad assertions: First, that crime is increasing so rapidly in this City as to fill the minds of good citizens with alarm. Second, that the authorities charged with its apprehension, prosecution, and punishment are not doing their duty. The first statement is almost too ridiculous to require disproof. It is contradicted by the records of every criminal court in the City, by the emphatic denial of Superintendent WALLING, which will be found in another column, and by the observation of every newspaper reader in New-York. The unprecedented number of crimes of violence which were committed in 1870, 1871 and 1872 is still as fresh in the public mind as the shameful miscarriage of justice in which so many of the prosecutions resulted. "Our weekly murder," passed into a proverb in those days, and was fitly matched with the daily occurrence of burglaries, larcenies from the person, panel-thieving, and swindling by means of the numerous "skin-games," which flourished so luxuriantly while the District Attorney's office remained under the thumb of TWEED.

The fact that the last two years and a half have witnessed a rapid decrease of crime in this City is only another way of stating that "the proper authorities" have become much more vigilant in its suppression. The reformation in the Police Board has been attended by a corresponding improvement in the discipline, the fidelity, and the purity of the Police force. If there are still officers of the law in league with thieves, "fences," and the keepers of disorderly houses, it is from no lack of effort on the part of those higher in authority to detect and punish such offenders. It can no longer be said that partnerships of this character are known and winked at by those who have the control of the Police organization. The certainty of apprehension for crime, either grave or venial in character, may not yet be all that could be desired, but the chances of escape are certainly very much fewer than they were in 1872 and previous years. The certainty of punishment is matter of record. The light offenses chiefly dealt with by the Police Courts are followed by their proper penalties with a degree of regularity unheard of under the Tammany Board of Police Justices. As to the graver crimes, which come before the Court of General Sessions and other criminal courts of record, the comparison is even more striking.

In another column will be found some data for comparing the administration of the District Attorney's office under HALL and GARVIN as compared with that under Mr. PHELPS. From these it appears that during the six years from 1867 to 1872 inclusive, out of 9,084 indictments found, there were only 3,997 convictions. During the next two years—the first of Mr. PHELPS' term of office—there were 3,054 convictions out of 4,868 indictments. In other words, under the Tammany administration of the office of public prosecutor, only forty-four per cent. of the indictments found resulted in convictions, while under a Republican District Attorney, sixty-three per cent. of the indictments led to convictions. Up to Wednesday last, that is, during the past two years four and one-half months of his administration, Mr. PHELPS secured 3,660 convictions, against 3,997 during the six years preceding. Judged by results, it would thus appear that his administration has been more than twice as efficient as those of his immediate predecessors. The efforts of the prosecuting officer have, in the main, been cordially seconded by the Judges of the higher criminal courts. The rapidity with which conviction has, of late, followed crime has been without precedent in the memory of this generation, and the very severe sentences inflicted by Recorder HACKETT and others have had the most salutary effect upon our large class of professional criminals.

The increased probability of apprehension for crime, the greater certainty and speediness of conviction, and the enhanced severity of the penalties inflicted have had their natural effect in keeping law-breakers in check. They certainly disprove the second assertion of Mr. CAMPBELL's resolutions as conclusively as they invalidate the first. In case the Speaker's committee should be at a loss how to carry out their instructions when they come to New-York, let them proceed to make an honest investigation into the files of the District Attorney's office and tell the next Legislature what they find. Let them make a list of "pigeon-holed" indictments distributed over the last eight years, and tell who is responsible for the hundreds of more or less prominent politicians who have eluded justice through the connivance of the District Attorney for the time being. Then let them look into the forfeited bail bonds which have never been paid up, though the sureties are men of ample financial ability. Let them compare the uses to which the powers of the District Attorney have been put since the end of 1872, as compared with their employment during the six years preceding, and let them frankly state the results. Their report on these matters may not fulfill the expectations of the authors of these resolutions, may not yield any political capital for the party that instigated the investigation; but it will have the merit of being a revelation of the results of partisan tampering with the administration of justice of a more startling kind than any which has recently been placed before the public.

"THE OLD NORTH STATE."

It is such a common custom to dub any favorite political division of our country as "old," that we are sometimes suspicious of the authenticity of the title. Sometimes the newest State, or the youngest county or town of a State, is nicknamed "Old Podunk," or whatever it may be, by its affectionate inhabitants, as though their home was an ancient figure in national history. But North Carolina has ample right to call herself the Old North State. It was in the middle of the seventeenth century that Albemarle—settled by Virginians, New-Englanders, and people from Bermuda, as well as colonists from England—shaped itself into the community subsequently known as North Carolina. As long ago as 1695, JOHN ARCHDALE, a sagacious Quaker, was appointed Governor by the British Crown, and as early as 1711, the North State showed that peculiar temper which later won for it the title of "hornets' nest" from the representatives of the imperial Government. In that year it was found necessary to send British troops from Virginia to quell THOMAS CARY's rebellion. And in 1769 the Assembly worried Gov. TRYON by declaring against the right of Great Britain to tax the colony without representation in Parliament. Later on, in 1775, the people of Mecklenburg County passed a series of resolutions that were declared by the royalist Governor, in a dispatch to his superiors at home, to "surpass all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirits of the continent had yet produced." It was this same Governor who subsequently became so alarmed at the buzzing of the North Carolina "hornets' nest," that he took refuge on a man-of-war anchored in Cape Fear River, from which secure retreat he issued a warning proclamation, which a convention of patriots denounced as scurrilous and scandalous, and ordered to be burned by the hangman. North Carolina provided itself with a State Constitution and a full complement of popularly-elected officials in 1776; and when, not long after, some of its own misguided citizens joined the royalist cause and were afterward captured, the North Carolinians actually hanged some of the most obnoxious of them.

Therefore, North Carolina has not only a right to wear the title of the Old North State, but her citizens may well be proud of the glorious and inspiring memories which cluster around the early history of their State. From these calm and serene days, the scenes in which the patriots of those old times moved seem stormy; their conduct and their words were audacious in the extreme. It is easy now to imitate the language which gave to the world the sentiments of those tough old protestants against the right of an imperial Government to tax and harass a distant colony. But it required much resolution, and a keen perception of the right of man, to take so decisive a step as that which led to the early Declaration of Independence in North Carolina. The people of that State have done well to recall these now historical events. They ought to be recounted even more frequently, for they serve to keep alive everywhere that love of country and that devotion to great principles, which are the foundation of the greatness, as well as the security, of a free people. The celebration at Charlotte yesterday, though incidentally touching one discordant note, was a generous tribute to the sacrifices and labors of the founders of the State and Republic.

After all, it would seem as if the late civil war had helped to obliterate sectional lines more effectually than anything else could; and no more striking evidence of this can be found than in the generous and almost affectionate interest which every portion of the Union has manifested in the revival of ancient patriotic recollections in other localities. One of the pleasantest features of the Concord and Lexington centennial, lately celebrated, was the generous little speech of Gen. BARTLETT, who, speaking for the South, recalled some of the memories of the past with manly courage and friendship, and once more awakened enthusiasm by dwelling on the fact that our proudest history is national and our highest glories are common property. The quick response to these sentiments which came up from the whole people showed how near to the heart of every true American lies the patriotism to which the speaker appealed. The celebration at Charlotte, yesterday, was not for a county, or even a State, but for the nation; and we are glad to know that the citizens of the Old North State and their neighbors so regard it. Before the final act which we annually celebrate as the Declaration of Independence, the colonists throughout the then sparsely-settled country lighted their scattered watch-fires. Later, they were massed in one host. Here and there, from April, 1875, to a distant day, our people will commemorate these initial steps in the great revolution. Now it is Concord, Lexington, Mecklenburg, or Westmoreland. Next year it will be Philadelphia, where the whole group of colonies were represented in 1776, and where the whole nation will be represented in 1876. And it was a happy chance that gave the Centennial Commission an opportunity to send to Charlotte a fraternal message during this latest celebration. The Old North State has the hearty cheer of the whole country in its revival of old-time glories; and we are sure that when the Union shall, by and by, honor the national Centennial, North Carolina will have honorable place in the fellowship of the States.

CLERK'S SALARIES IN ENGLAND.

There has recently been instituted by the English Government an inquiry into the relative advantages enjoyed by employes in the public service and those in large private and corporate establishments, with special reference to salaries, hours of daily labor, and annual holidays. The inquiry has developed some facts which may not be without interest to our readers, as affording a basis for a comparison between the situations of persons similarly employed in this country and England.

The Government Commissioners directed their investigations to each of four general classes of private employers: banks, insurance companies, several large firms of solicitors, and railway companies. It is obvious that in these cases the work was sufficient to allow of pretty careful organization, and that the duties of employes were in the main well-defined and sharply classified. Promotion, therefore, was possible by some general principle, and we may add for the benefit of those who think that our own civil service can be best guided by members of Congress in the capacity of office-brokers, that in these great establishments promotion depends upon merit alone.

The testimony before the Commissioners shows that the pay received by a clerk just entering on his duties, at the age, say, of from eighteen to twenty-one, is about £80 a year. This is equal to $387 20 a year, in gold, or $7 45 a week, or, in our paper, to $445 annually and $8 56 weekly. The Bank of England, with eight hundred clerks, gives at the start about £70. The London and Westminster Bank, with 443 clerks, gives £80. In GLYN's bank, with 200 clerks, the lowest pay is £75. The average is very nearly what we have given above. Without having any statistics to go by, and regarding only the impression from current observation, we should say that the rate of general pay was considerably lower than in this country.

The next point to be considered is the maximum reached by ordinary clerical employes and the time in which they reach it. This varies in different establishments from £300 to £400, and is reached in about twenty to twenty-five years by a regular course of promotion. Taking the average at £350—and this is a liberal figure—and we have a salary in American gold of $1,694, and in paper of $1,948. This is practically the limit for faithful and competent clerks, the places above the limit being very few in number. Take, for instance, the London and North-western Railway, with a salaried force of 4,647 persons. Of these 3,534 received less than £100 annually; 892 received more than £100, but less than £200, while 126 passed £200, but did not reach £300. Of the whole, 4,647 employes only ninety-five, or two from each 100 received over £300. When we remember that this maximum is only reached after twenty or twenty-five years of efficient work has been performed, and at an age when the family is apt to be the largest and the drains on the purse the heaviest, it would appear that in the matter of salaries the English standard is, so far as the mere money goes, lower than our own.

In the matter of vacations there is a more confirmed, and on the whole a more sensible and liberal, custom than with us. The holidays range from two weeks to a month, averaging the former for all but the employes longest in service, and the latter for these. The daily time of labor required averages eight hours, ranging from seven hours to ten. In this latter respect the English custom is, we should suppose, about the same as our own.

In considering the relation of the English to American salaries, however, it must not be overlooked that many important expenses are considerably less than with us. Rents are much lower in London than in New-York, and in cities of the second grade in size than in Brooklyn, Boston, or Chicago. A glance at the advertisements in the English papers on file at any of our libraries will show this. And the same source of information will show the advantage the English have in the price of ordinary house-service, and in the cost of clothing. The difference is so considerable that taking the three items of clothing, rent, and service, and it is probably not extravagant to estimate that the equivalent of $10 goes as far in England as $15 in most American cities. But, however this may be, the figures we have cited touching English salaries may afford an opportunity which some of our readers would like to embrace, to make at least a partial comparison with such facts as may be in their possession with reference to salaries in this country.

THE MONEY-VALUE OF A MAN.

A curious economical question, often discussed, has arisen incidentally in the recent Social Science Congress, as to the money-value of each individual to society. Mr. WELLS states, as the English experience, that the cost of bringing up a child in a public institution, allowing nothing for education or amusement, will amount, without interest, when he is fifteen years old, to $800; and at eighteen, allowing for interest and all expenditures, he represents a capital value to the community of $1,500.

This is the value of a person brought up in a public institution in England. In this country it must be considerably greater. But what is the value of a productive laborer? Dr. ENGEL estimates the cost of supporting a laborer in Germany at forty thalers a year for the first five years of his life, at fifty thalers for the next five years, and at sixty from the eleventh to the sixteenth year, or say 750 thalers for the whole. It would be reasonable to estimate the expense of bringing up an American farmer or laborer for the first fifteen years of his life at 100 thalers per year, or a total of 1,500 thalers—say about $1,100 currency. Another statistician of eminence estimates the average money-value of the foreign laborer as $800.

The statisticians, however, make one frequent mistake in estimating the pecuniary value of a human being. Value does not depend alone on the cost of production, but also on supply and demand. The cost of producing the best breeds of horses might be no greater than that of raising poor breeds, and yet the demand might be so great that the value would be proportionately increased. There might also be, for instance, an overproduction of sewing-machines, or they might be of poor quality, so that the demand would fall, and their money-value to the community sink below the cost of production. The same is true of all articles which belong to the capital of a country. This principle applies also to human beings. An idiot may cost as much to bring up as an intelligent boy, but his money-value to the community will depend on the demand for his labor. So with the wages or salary of men in the professions; these are measured not alone by the cost of their education, but by the demand for their services in the market. The capital value, then, of a human being is always determined by two elements: cost of production and demand. But the services of a male laborer are nearly always in demand in the United States, so that his value, like that of gold and silver, will depend mainly upon the cost of production, which is undoubtedly near the estimate made above of one thousand or one thousand one hundred dollars.

If this be compared with the money-value of a male slave in former years in this country, it will be found to be a little less, inasmuch as the pecuniary value of slaves was somewhat speculative, based on the expectation of profit from the best cotton lands.

There is still another way of estimating the money-value of each laborer to the country. This must be the profits from his labor after deducting the cost of his support. Now the average cost of each laborer to his employer, including wages and board, is about four hundred dollars per annum. The ordinary profit on common farm labor is probably from fifteen to eighteen and three-fourths per cent.; this would leave the gain to the country from sixty to seventy-five dollars annually from each laborer. This, at six or seven per cent. interest, would represent just about the value estimated above for a male laborer, or about one thousand or eleven hundred dollars.

Dr. HILL, in his paper on Emigration, has touched upon the interesting conclusion we may derive from this estimate, as to the money-value of immigration. Thus, estimating that one-half of the immigration of last year was of productive laborers, it would make an addition to our capital in 1874 of one hundred millions, a sum which appears in no statistical records of importations. Mr. WELLS in his paper makes a still more impressive use of this valuation. If a poor boy has reached the age of fourteen, neglected by the community, he represents a capital of nearly one thousand dollars which is unproductive; and if he lives out the term of life for which he has a probable chance in the life insurance tables—forty years—as a pauper or criminal, he entails a loss upon his State of five thousand dollars. On the other hand, every youthful criminal made into an honest boy by our preventive institutions of charity and reform is a clear saving of five thousand dollars to the community. It may be somewhat unpleasant to regard the human being simply as a money capital, but the aspect has its peculiar and impressive lessons.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' Summer night concerts at the Central Park Garden have now fairly commenced. They have of course been largely attended—so largely, indeed, that it is difficult to divine where room will be found for all the frequenters of these delightful entertainments when the hot weather finally sets in. The concerts are quite as deserving of encouragement as ever. Larger bands than Mr. Thomas' are plenty abroad, but in none of the European capitals is there to be found an orchestra superior in point of individual talent and discipline, and none can boast an organization whose répertoire is of so high an order, so varied and so rich. The programme could easily be changed every evening, and we dare say that, for six months, no novelty would have to be studied for performance. That new works will, however, be made known during the regular Summer campaign may be depended upon, and Thursdays, when classical selections only are to be recited, will doubtless acquaint the special audience of connoisseurs and fashionable dilettanti whom an understanding of this fact brings together, with a long list of fresh selections. Last night the most important number of the concert was Schubert's Symphony in C, and Beethoven was represented by his romance in G, arranged for all the violins, severer and more unfamiliar compositions being reserved evidently for a more advanced period of the season.

A REPLY TO COMMISSIONER LYNCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention is called to an article in your issue of this date, under the head of the "Board of Emigration," signed by James Lynch, in which he states he has no desire to enter into a personal controversy with Mr. Stephenson, but considers it his duty to contradict the allegations by him made in his letter of resignation to the Governor. He first proceeds to charge that I held a position solitary and alone in reference to the standing of the ex-officio members; that I was one out of nine, and alone in opposing the representatives of the nationalities to full powers in the board. In this statement he willfully and knowingly states what he well knows to be false. The records of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation of last year show, and the public journals of this City recorded the fact at the time, that my associates, Henry A. Hurlbut, then President of the board, and George Starr, appeared with myself before that committee at Albany in opposition to the bill giving full powers to the ex-officio members, and that the same gentlemen have this year opposed the same bill.

Mr. Lynch next charges that I never attempted to act economy until my official term was near expiring, or had expired. To convict him here of uttering another falsehood I refer you, Mr. Editor, to the columns of THE DAILY TIMES of March 9, 1874, in which you will find my statement, made at that time, of the extravagance of the commission and the reduction I then proposed to make. Soon after this the board, at a meeting held, I think, on the 17th of March, 1874, attempted to reduce the expenses of the commission upon the recommendation of George Starr, Chairman of Castle Garden Committee, and myself as Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, by discharging employes not required and reducing the salaries of those retained; and in order to defeat the action of the board in their efforts at economy, Mr. Lynch, with Mr. Kauffmann and George J. Forrest, abruptly left the room in order to break up the meeting of the board, and upon retiring Mr. Lynch bawled out, "Now you have no quorum."

Again, Mr. Lynch asks how can these two, an insignificant minority, when singled out, be charged with all the sins of omission and commission the board has to answer for during the two years in which Mr. Stephenson held membership? I am not aware that I have made any such charge. That other members of the board are equally responsible I frankly admit. This question is ingeniously put, and calculated to deceive. I will answer as to how the *ex officio* members hold the balance of power in the board. The rules of the Board provide for standing committees, of which there are three, the Castle Garden, Ward's Island, and the Finance Committee, to which all questions of importance are referred. These committees consist of five members each. The two *ex officio* members referred to are members of all the committees, while the most active of the State Commissioners appointed by the Governor are placed only on one of the committees. Seldom are there more than four members present at the meeting of the committees, and rarely, if ever, is there a quorum at a committee meeting unless both *ex officio* members are present. With two votes always solid against two, nothing of importance can be done. Hence the balance of power is in the hands of the two *ex officio* members.

Again, Mr. Lynch further states, that there is not now, and never has been, any one placed in office in the Commission of Emigration at his request. I assert that it was at the request of Mr. Lynch, and him alone, that William Lowe, now in the employ of the commission, who had been dismissed from the department for immoral conduct, was reinstated. I have letters in my possession, in the handwriting of Mr. Lynch, which I would publish did space allow, but which I shall produce before the Committee of the Legislature who are to investigate the affairs of the commission during the recess. It will be all the proof I need to show how dishonorable are some of his acts and his statements.

It is well known to the public that in early part of this month Mr. Clark, a member of the Assembly, arose to a question of privilege on the floor of the House, and branded the statement made by Mr. Lynch, at the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners, in reference to the report of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation of the House, as utterly false and without foundation. It is also well known to every member of the board, that by the written letter of Hon. Judge George C. Barrett, which I have in my possession to-day, I convicted Mr. Lynch of the false statement he made against Assistant District Attorney George Lyons in the case of Eliza Collins. I desire to say that I have had no personal quarrel with Mr. Lynch, nor do I desire to have, except to defend myself, unless he wills otherwise; if so, he will find my face to the front.

I will promise not to again trespass upon your space in answer to any further attack upon me by Mr. Lynch or any other member of the board, but will await the meeting of the Committee of the Legislature clothed with authority to make a full investigation of the affairs of the commission, when I will meet Mr. Lynch face to face, and answer him then more fully than I have at present.

EDMUND STEPHENSON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

OBITUARY.

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, whose death in Baltimore yesterday is announced by telegraph, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., on Dec. 18, 1812. He removed early in life to Indiana, and there received an academic education. Afterward he studied and practiced law. He soon became prominent in politics, and occupied the position of Circuit Judge of Indiana, State Senator, United States Marshal, and Lieutenant Governor of the State. He was then elected to the United States Senate, and was President of that body during several sessions. In 1857 the Democratic members of the State Legislature, by corrupt practices and the most barefaced fraud, again returned him to the national Senate. His seat was contested, as was that of Graham N. Fitch, returned at the same time; but he continued to hold it until 1862, when, on a charge of disloyalty, he was expelled by a vote of 32 to 14. Subsequent to this he settled in Kentucky, and was elected to the Senate of that State. Recently he has resided in Baltimore. He died of heart disease, aged sixty-three years.

REV. ERWIN HOUSE.

Rev. Erwin House, assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate,* fell dead of heart disease in his office in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 3 P. M. yesterday. Deceased was in the editorial department of the Methodist Book Concern for twenty-five years, was the author of several religious books, and was for years prominent among the Sunday-school workers of the West. He was fifty-one years of age.

WHERE WAS THE BLACKGUARDISM?

From the Arcadian.

During the progress of the Beecher trial we have been frequently compelled, in the interest of decency, to call attention to the conduct of the *Tribune,* which paper has, more than once, brought down upon itself the censure of the court. In the very inception of the trial the *Tribune* published a statement which led the public to believe that the court was dependent upon the *Tribune* stenographer whenever it was necessary to refer to previous testimony, whereas the truth is that the *Tribune* was permitted to use the court stenographer's notes on condition of its printing them verbatim. Starting out with this misrepresentation, the *Tribune* has consistently maintained it, but, not content with this little effort of self-aggrandizement, it has sought to secure the warm favor of the Beecherites by boldly and persistently attacking the witnesses for the prosecution. Its summaries of the evidence have been so markedly unfair, that the plaintiff's counsel have repeatedly complained of them, and in several instances these complaints have been indorsed by the Judge, of whose impartiality no one has ventured to hint a suspicion. Such biased summaries as these would not have been tolerated in any European country. In England, where Judges are prompt to suppress anything that approaches contempt of court, it was ruled during the progress of the Tichborne trial that any summaries of evidence which went beyond mere condensation were illegal. If such be good law, as it doubtless is, it is probable that we possess a statute which provides for similar occurrences, and if we do it is a pity that it is not enforced. The culmination of the *Tribune's* offenses against the court and ordinary decency was reached, however, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., when, in noticing Mr. Fullerton's rebuke of Mrs. Ovington, who addressed to the counsel an uncalled-for observation, it stigmatized the language he employed as "choice legal blackguardism." Next morning Mr. Fullerton called the court's attention to the article in the *Tribune,* whereupon Judge Neilson denounced in strong terms the conduct of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and concluded his comments with these words: "I think that remark by the editor of that paper was a most unpardonable offense, and calls for an apology from him." An editor who possessed any sense of shame would, after having received such a just reprimand, have either apologized or kept silent. But what was Mr. Reid's course? Why, to repeat the offense by a pretended apology, in which the original language was intensified. After reprinting the account of the incident referred to, the *Tribune* went on to say, "Messrs. Fullerton and Beach, *arcades ambo,* (Byron finishes the line '*id est,* blackguards both;' but Byron lived before the Beecher trial, and his line could have no possible application to the present time,) thought this an improper description, and we dare say they were right." If the editor of the *Tribune* thought the quotation from Byron had no application, why did he insert it? The subterfuge of saying that it could have no possible application may be sufficient to save the *Tribune* from a libel suit, but everybody who read the article understood that Mr. Reid wanted to call Messrs. Fullerton and Beach "two blackguards," but had not the courage to do so. The remainder of the apology was couched in the same vein, as witness this sentence: "We desire to say, on reflection, we do not think it choice blackguardism;" the meaning of this being, of course, that it was "blackguardism" without being "choice blackguardism." Since then, feeling that the sense of the public was against the *Tribune,* its editor has attempted to defend himself by publishing letters indorsing his course.

It seems to us that, between the conduct of the editor of the *Tribune* and that of Mr. Fullerton, there can be little doubt as to where was the "blackguardism."

THE PHILIPPART COLLAPSE ON THE PARIS EXCHANGE.

In reference to the panic on the Paris Bourse, the *Messager de Paris* says: "Our readers may remember how M. Philippart became master in Paris the Banque Franco Austro-Hongrois, the Banque Franco-Hollandaise, and the Crédit Mobilier; he bought up wholesale the shares of these companies either in his own name or in the names of his friends. *En attendant* the replacing of these shares, which was necessarily a work of time, the holders thus momentarily displaced carried them over on the market; the Crédit Mobilier carried over to the Banque Hollandaise, and the Banque Hollandaise over to the Crédit Mobilier. During the last two settlements it became very difficult to continue to carry over. The brokers became suspicious in presence of the evident determination to strangle M. Philippart as soon as possible. M. Philippart appears to have hoped that he would be able to carry over without the aid of the agents, and he informed them that he would take up the shares he had bought. But at the last hour M. Philippart was informed that he was not to reckon on the negotiation he had opened outside the Bourse. The situation this morning consequently stood thus: Philippart, in the name of the Banque Franco-Hollandaise, and the Société des Bassins Houillers du Hainaut, purchasers of about 40,000 shares of the Crédit Mobilier to be liquidated in April, had announced to the agents that he would take them up to-day, but that he was unable to keep that engagement on account of the failure of the negotiation on which he had reckoned. In face of this embarrassment, M. Philippart resolved to convoke the twenty-five *agents de change* from whom the two campanies in question had purchased the shares. He explained to them how he was unable to pay for the shares in money, and he proposed to take them up by offering other shares in payment. A discussion followed, and in the end it was agreed that the Banque Franco-Hollandaise and the Société des Bassins Houillers should pay for the 40,000 shares of the Crédit Mobilier they had bought in scrip of the Rouen to Orleans and Lille to Valenciennes Railways. The affair is so far arranged; but it is feared fresh difficulties will arise, the agents not having their hands sufficiently free to put the arrangement into satisfactory execution. The Crédit Mobilier is not materially damaged; its assets are exactly the same to-day as they were yesterday; but, morally speaking, the Crédit Mobilier suffers from the damage sustained by the companies with which it is so closely allied. The Banque Hollandaise and the Bassins Houillers have exchanged the scrip in their hands; they had railway shares, and they have changed them for shares of a credit company. As for M. Philippart, for two months past attempts have been made to strangle him; this time they have succeeded. What we regret to say is that the Bourse has lost much of its good reputation; that to reach M. Philippart it was necessary to sacrifice a number of victims in the way; and that the irresistible power of the financial and industrial aristocracy has been but too well demonstrated."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met this morning at Dr. Rutherford's church, corner of Eleventh and Pine streets. The Assembly represents all the Southern States and Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri, and a large number of delegates are present. After the Assembly had been called to order Dr. J. L. Gierardeau, Moderator of the last session, delivered the opening address. Dr. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., was then elected Moderator, and the Assembly adjourned.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE HUSTED BILL DISPOSED OF IN THE SENATE.

IT PASSES BY A VOTE OF 19 TO 10—HOW IT WAS AMENDED—SENATORS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE BILL WILL NEVER BECOME A LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 20, 1875.

When the Tilden-Husted-Robertson Rapid Transit bill was reached this morning, in the regular order of third readings, Senator Jacobs, in accordance with the notice given by him last night, at once moved to recommit it to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to strike out the amendment which was made by the Senate last evening, upon motion of Senator Lord, and which confines the operation of the bill to New-York and Westchester Counties, thus changing the bill from a general to a special act. Senator Johnson immediately renewed his objections, that the bill repealed all the railroad legislation which had sprung from a quarter of a century's experience, and that although some measure of the sort might be needed in New-York City, there could be no excuse for thrusting its provisions upon the interior counties. Every measure which had heretofore been presented in the name of the Governor had received his unqualified support, but he was compelled to insist upon a modification in the bill now under consideration. Senator Bradley took different ground. Though he regretted that the bill was not to receive a more careful consideration, yet he was disposed to vote for anything which held out a promise of rapid transit to New-York without injury to the rest of the State. Therefore he regarded it as a very important question whether it was necessary to restore the provision eliminated last night in order to give the bill any effect. He feared that the amendment limiting the operation of the bill to New-York and Westchester Counties rendered the bill unconstitutional by bringing it into conflict with the provision that the Legislature should not grant any local or private privilege to any railroad corporation. If this were so, or even if there was any doubt whether it was so or not, the effect would be to take from the bill all power, as no capitalist would invest in an enterprise organized under a law that was either actually unconstitutional or of doubtful constitutionality. He favored the restoration of the bill to its original text.

Senator Woodin contended that the triple provision in the bill that a railroad must be needed, that it must be asked for by fifty householders, and that their application must be acted upon by the Supervisors before even the first step could be taken in the construction of the road, was an abundant safeguard against any hasty action. He wondered that any Senator expected to get a rapid transit bill that was absolutely perfect. The General Railroad law had been enacted twenty-five years ago, and yet every year it was still necessary to amend it in some particular. The objection that to restore the bill to its original shape would be to thrust it unasked for and unwanted upon the interior counties, he met by saying that after the railroad experience of the last generation, no railroads would be built unless capitalists were positively assured that there was abundant hope of success, and that, he thought, completely secured the interior counties against being gridironed by unnecessary roads.

Senator Johnson met the objection that the bill, when confined in its operation to New-York and Westchester Counties, was unconstitutional, by calling attention to the fact that local or special legislation was admissible for municipal purposes, and when, in the opinion of the Legislature, the desired result could not be reached by a general law.

Senator Parmenter quoted from a legal decision to show what was a local or private law. The decision was to the effect that, though the duties discharged by a Judge were of a public character, yet if they were confined in their application to any range of territory they were "local and private," within the meaning of the Constitution. From this decision he thought it impossible to escape the conclusion that the amendment made to the bill last night rendered it obnoxious to this constitutional objection.

The question was then taken on Senator Jacobs' motion, which was, virtually, to restore the original text of the first section of the bill, thus giving it application to every county of the State. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 13, as follows:

YEAS—Senators Bradley, Coe, Dayton, Dow, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Ledwith, Lowery, McGowan, Parmenter, Robertson, Selkreg, Tobey, Wellman, Woodin—16.

NAYS—Senators Cole, Connelly, Dickinson, Johnson, Kellogg, King, Lord, Madden, Middleton, Moore, Ray, Thompson, Wagner—13.

The bill being thus recommitted, the Railroad Committee immediately reported it back with the amendment it had been instructed to make.

Senator Lord then made a motion which had been clearly foreshadowed by all his previous course in relation to the bill. If part of Buffalo could be exempted, he did not see why the counties in his district could not also be exempted. He made a motion to that effect, and he hoped the Senator from the Thirty-first [Laning] would be consistent enough to favor and vote for it. Senators King, Cole, Madden, Middleton, and Dickinson thereupon followed the example thus set and moved as amendments to Senator Lord's motion to exempt from the provisions of the bill the counties in their respective districts. These amendments were accepted by Senator Lord as fast as they were made, and as there was thus pending a motion which as amended exempted the counties of Monroe, Orange, Sullivan, Suffolk, Queens, Richmond, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Franklin, the defection was growing serious, and the defeat of the bill by overloading was fast growing imminent, when Senator Jacobs, stung out of his prudence by his anxiety for the bill, exclaimed that this was the last card to be played to defeat it, and that it had better be played quickly. Senator Johnson then rose slowly and determinedly to his feet. He said he knew nothing about playing any cards for the defeat of the bill, but he did not propose to submit to dictation from any quarter. He did not know what the consequences would be, and he did not care whether it defeated the bill or not; but he proposed to move to add the counties of his district to those already named, to be exempted from the bill. This added Ontario, Yates, and Seneca to the already long list of counties to be exempted from the provisions of the bill, if the motion was carried, but it was lost by the pretty close vote of 12 to 15.

Senator Laning then offered an amendment, but immediately withdrew it for the purpose of perfecting it, and meanwhile Senator Johnson moved that the section allowing the Commissioners who are to be appointed under the bill to change the plan of the construction of any railroad named in any existing charter should be so amended as to permit the change to be made only by the approval of the company making application for it.

THE GILBERT ROAD.

Senator Madden offered as an amendment to this motion that the plan for constructing the Gilbert Elevated Railroad should only be changed with the approval of Dr. Gilbert. The reason for the amendment, he said, was that Dr. Gilbert had given up to the company his right to the plan invented by him, reserving for himself only a royalty, and that, consequently, if the plan were changed ever so little, the Doctor would lose all the fruit of years of labor and thought. He simply desired to be just. But Senator Woodin objected. He did not consider that any one man had the right to stand in the way of rapid transit. He desired to protect corporations in general against willful changes of plan, and he thought that Dr. Gilbert would find his best protection in the excellence of his invention, for, if it was a good one, it would certainly be adopted by the company to whom he had made it over, and if it was a bad one, there was no use in protecting him in the enjoyment of it. Senator Madden's amendment was then lost, and Senator Johnson's was adopted without any formal vote and by general consent.

During the afternoon session Senator Jacobs continued the debate. He prefaced his remarks by an attempt to procure the enforcement of a five-minute rule. A motion to this effect, however, required unanimous consent, and as objection was made the Senator was obliged to yield this point. He then continued his remarks. It had been urged as an objection against the bill, he said, that it emanated from the Executive Chamber, but that ought to be a recommendation, for if it was true, every Senator knew what it meant. It meant rapid transit. It meant that if the bill was passed it would be signed, and rapid transit would be an accomplished fact.

Mr. Ray thought the Senate had strayed from the real question, which was, in his opinion, whether the franchises which had been granted under the broad seal of the State should be respected or not. He believed that charters should only expire with their limitation, and yet the proposition was made to abrogate all the rapid transit charters that had been heretofore granted within a year from the passage of the act under consideration. It had been said that that bill had emanated from the Executive Chamber. He denied that it had done so, for it was no longer the bill which the Governor had approved. The amendments which had been made had destroyed the vitality of the measure, and what they were then discussing was a mere substitute. He had voted for every rapid-transit bill which had come before the Legislature during his five years of service as a Senator, and he wanted to vote for this also, and should do so unless it was so amended as to rob men of their just rights. Senator Jacobs then made a second unsuccessful attempt to enforce a five-minute rule, or at least to prevent Senators from speaking more than twice upon the same subject, after which Senator Woodin again referred to the rumor that the bill was the Governor's. He said, very warmly, that he did not care whether it was or not, and that he did not think its being so ought to weigh a feather in helping or retarding its passage. The bill ought to be considered simply on its merits, unembarrassed by any rumors concerning it. Senator Madden said that in his opinion this bill was designed to hamper and prevent the people from securing rapid transit; for that reason it was favored by two powerful interests or influences in the chamber. He was opposed to this bill, and hoped it would not pass because it was not only not asked for but was protested against by the citizens of New-York. He had received several telegrams to that effect from some of the Aldermen of that city stating that the bill was not wanted and was considered unconstitutional by the best lawyers in that city.

This concluded the oratorical display. The remainder of the evening was given up to a dreary waste and rapid succession of motions of amendment and roll-calls upon them. The question then returned upon recommitting the bill with instructions to report it amended by the addition to the thirty-sixth section of the amendment first offered by Senator Laning and perfected by subsequent motions. This was almost a test question, and was carried, 17 to 11.

Senator Madden then offered an amendment, which, on motion of Senator Gross, was divided. The first portion of the amendment provided that none of the provisions of the bill should alter or abridge any rights or franchises in force at the time of passage of the act. This portion was carried, and so also was the second, which provided that no section of the bill should be so construed as to allow the construction of a surface railroad upon any street along which a street railway is in operation or has been heretofore authorized to be constructed. Senator Jacobs then offered two amendments, which were carried without the formality of a vote, their propriety being universally recognized. One was a slight change in the title of the bill, and the second added to the streets in New-York City which are to be exempted from the provisions of the bill St. Nicholas avenue and the "street known as the Boulevard." The third reading of the bill was then proceeded with without further incident, until at the close the roll was called, and the hotly-contested fight was declared won by the Governor, with two votes to spare, seventeen being necessary to carry a bill. The following is the vote:

YEAS.—Senators Bradley, Connelly, Dayton, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Jacobs, Kellogg, Ledwith, Lowery, McGowan, Parmenter, Robertson, Selkreg, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—19.

NAYS.—Senators Coe, Gross, Johnson, King, Lord, Madden, Middleton, Moore, Ray—10.

NOT VOTING.—Senators Booth, Cole, Laning, Thompson—4.

A CARD FROM HENRY C. BOWEN.

HIS REPLY TO REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., OF NEW-HAVEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven, does right in not receiving as truth all that is said by "interviewers." I have not claimed any intimate personal friendship with that distinguished divine; for the fact is, I have not met him, "according to my best recollection," more than three times during the past ten years. I like Dr. Bacon's platform of friendship, and am glad to stand on it. He claims to be a "friend of mankind," and that statement, of course, must include me, as I am just one of the kind named by him.

This is a free country. Dr. Bacon don't like my views and policy in regard to the great scandal in Brooklyn, and he has a perfect right to his opinions. I may be permitted to state, with the same freedom, that I don't and never did like the earlier utterances of Dr. Bacon on slavery and African colonization, or his later utterances on politics and finance; and yet I believe him to be a most excellent and able Christian gentleman.

Dr. Bacon thinks that I "permit the public to believe" by my silence a great many awful things. My answer is that he and every other Christian gentleman is bound in honor not to hang or imprison, or even in his heart condemn, his fellow until he can do it in the face and eyes of all the facts.

In a long and useful life Dr. Bacon has found among "mankind" a great many people who have differed with him and, if I am correctly informed, there have been two or three occasions even in New-Haven, where there were two very decided opinions on certain social and domestic matters to which his special attention was at that time invited. In this Brooklyn affair I claim that I have done right in keeping my mouth closed; and—what is better—that I have done right in keeping my promises. Others wiser and better than I am might have done differently.

I am thankful to Dr. Bacon for his commendations of the *Independent*. He knows by experience what it is to make a good newspaper, and I, therefore, set a high value on his opinions in that direction.

Like most other writers and clergymen, Dr. Bacon is pleased to have a large audience, and he knows that the *Independent* can always give it to him. As to the "business" part of his relations with me, I don't think Dr. Bacon or any other writer of the *Independent* will complain. "Business is business," Dr. Bacon truthfully declares, and I wish that declaration was more universally recognized.

Dr. Bacon has the credit of bringing to a head this Brooklyn difficulty, and people are not united in their opinion as to the wisdom of his course. I have thus far kept silent in this case, and shall for the present not deviate from that course, even to oblige so wise a man as Dr. Bacon.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 20, 1875.

MRS. LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The *Times* has information that Mrs. Lincoln to-day attempted to commit suicide by poisoning. After being removed from the court-room, where she was adjudged insane yesterday, she was put under the strictest surveillence, it being feared that she might do injury to herself. To-day she escaped from her room, and hurried to the drug store of Frank Squires, under the Grand Pacific Hotel. She ordered a compound of camphor and laudanum, ostensibly for neuralgia. The clerk informed her it would take about ten minutes to make it, whereupon she took a carriage and drove to two other drug stores. She was followed by Mr. Squires, who, in each case, prevented the druggist from giving her the compound. She finally returned to the first place and procured a mixture which she supposed was what she wanted, but which was harmless. She drank this as she left the store, and, as it had no effect, she tried to leave her room again to obtain a larger dose, but was prevented. She was removed to a private hospital at Batavia, Ill., this afternoon, where she will have every attention.

FOUR PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

NEWBURG, May 20.—Four prisoners escaped from the County Jail here to-night at 9 o'clock, by throwing a handful of pepper in the turnkey's eyes. The prisoners were James Nichols, indicted for highway robbery; James Smith and Barney Kilduff, indicted for burglary; Samuel Johnson, colored, charged with burglary. All had served terms in Sing Sing.

BEAUTIES OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

Some time ago the grocery store of a Mrs. Mulholland, in Brooklyn, was robbed of a quantity of goods. A man named Powers, who was in custody for burglary, upon being told that it might be beneficial to him to tell what he knew of the robbery in question, informed the Police that Christopher Schroeder, a grocer, had the goods in his store. Upon search being made articles were found similar to those which had been stolen, and Schroeder was then tried for having received goods, knowing them to have been stolen; and he was convicted. Mrs. Mulholland then brought suit to recover the value of the goods. The same evidence was adduced under which Schroeder had been convicted of felony, but the jury found a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the goods were proved to be his own property. Ex-Judge Troy, who had applied for a new trial upon the conviction of his client, and had been refused, renewed his motion yesterday before Judge Moore, by whom it was granted. Schroeder was then admitted to bail in $1,000.

CARL VOGT TO RETURN TO BELGIUM.

The case of Joseph Strupp, alias Carl Vogt, charged with the murder and robbery of his employer in Belgium several years since, and now held by United States Marshal Fisk to await a warrant of extradition, came before Judge Lawrence yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus. The court, in a brief opinion, decided that the State authorities had no jurisdiction in the case, and dismissed the writ. The prisoner will remain in the hands of the United States authorities until the arrival of the warrant of extradition from Washington, when he will be sent back to Belgium to be tried for his life.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

The proposition to establish a training-school for nurses in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island met with very favorable consideration at a meeting of the joint committees appointed to discuss the project, held at the offices of the Department of Charities and Correction, Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, representing the Board of Charities and Correction, Frederick Law Olmstead, Howard Potter, Drs. Krackowizer and Wylie, Mrs. L. M. Hoyt, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Griffin, and Mrs. Collins, representing the Committee on Training-schools, and several members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

THE SPRING MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Yesterday was the second day of the Spring meeting at Fleetwood Park, and an enticing programme brought out a large attendance of spectators, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather. A high wind prevailed during the afternoon, and clouds of dust were continually driven over the grand stand and Club house. The track was in excellent condition. The first race on the card was the 2:31 purse, which had closed with eleven entries, eight of which appeared when called up by the judges. The race was exciting, and seven heats were trotted before a decision could be arrived at. In the betting before the start, Mitchell sold for $70, Arthur $50, and the field $36. The first heat was taken by Haviland, a fielder, but Mitchell was still the favorite. The second heat was then captured by Lothair, and Arthur was the favorite, but again Lothair came to the front, winning the third heat by three lengths. A change now took place in the betting, and Lothair became the favorite against the field. The fourth heat was splendidly contested by Mitchell and Lothair, and the pair passed under the wire simultaneously, making a dead heat. For the fifth heat Lothair was the favorite at $50 to $35 over the field. He broke on the lower turn and ran in first under the whip. The judges set him back last and gave the heat to Mitchell, who won the next two heats and the race, both horses being very tired.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., May 20—Second day of the Spring Meeting.—Purse, $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2.31; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $900 to the first, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.

C. W. Mitchell's b. g. G. H. Mitchell	4	6	3	0	1	1	1
Wright & Norcross' bk. h. Lothair	3	1	1	0	5	2	2
J. Trout's b. g. Haviland	1	2	6	6	4	3 dis	
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	7	4	2	3	3	r.o.	
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman	2	3	5	4	2	r.o.	
M. Whipple's b. m. Lady White	5	7	4	5 dr.			
M. Roden's br. g. J. H. Coleman	6	5	7 dr.				
J. Doty's br. g. Windermere	dis.						
I. Bernstein's r. g. Walter	dr.						
T. O'Connor's blk. g. Black Prince	dr.						
T. B. Duane's br. g. Joe Clark	dr.						

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.35	1.10	2.29½
Second heat	.37	1.12	2.30¼
Third heat	.37	1.12	2.30½
Fourth heat	.36	1.12	2.33½
Fifth heat	.37	1.12	2.35
Sixth heat	.37½	1.14	2.39
Seventh heat	.38	1.15	2.38½

THE DOUBLE TEAM RACE.

The second race of the day was the double-team race, which had six entries, five of them answering the summons of the judges: J. Golding's b. g. Harry Spanker and b. g. Ned Forrest, known as the "Yankee Team," were strongly backed at $120, Mace's team bringing $70, and the field $40. The favorite team was distanced in the first heat, which was won by the Mace team. The speculators were badly puzzled when Patterson's team came to the front in the second heat, but in the third heat the Mace team was again successful, and there was a rush to "hedge" on Mace's probable success, but Patterson once more came to the front, winning the fourth and fifth heats. Thus terminated a very successful day's sport. The following is the

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,000; for double teams, for horses that have never beaten 2:30; mile heats, best three in five; $550 to first, $300 to second, and $150 to third.

Alexander Patterson's ch. m. Lady Burnham and b. h. Fourth of July	3	1	3	1	1
D. Mace's b. m. Lena Case and b. g. Uncle Lill	1	3	1	2	3
H. Harris' b. m. Lady Woods and b. m. Carrie N.	2	2	2	3	2
P. Manee's r. g. Gideon and b. g. Canterell	dis.				
J. Golding's b. g. Harry Spanker and b. g. Ned Forrest	dis.				
W. Thom's b. g. Phil O'Neil and r. g. Fred Tyler	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.41	1.18½	2.42
Second heat	.40½	1.20	2.45
Third heat	.42	1.22	2.45
Fourth heat	.41	1.20½	2.42¼
Fifth heat	.42	1.20	2.43½

POOLS ON THE FLEETWOOD RACES.

The programme for to-day at Fleetwood consists of two events—the 2:34 and 2:24 purses—and the pools last night were as follows:

2:24 PURSE.

Ben Daniels	$40	$45
Music	15	17
Everett Ray	15	16
Field	20	25
Total	$90	$103

2:34 PURSE.

Ned Forrest	$40	$30
Bryant	25	20
Hannah D.	20	15
Mat Tanner	20	14
Field	15	15
Total	$120	$94

LOUISVILLE RACES—FOURTH DAY OF THE JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—On this, the fourth day of the Jockey Club races, the attendance was the largest of any day of the meeting so far, being from 15,000 to 20,000. Everything was favorable for the sport. The pools sold during the day approximated $160,000.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Falls City stake, for three year olds that have not appeared in public prior to January, 1875, $50 entrance, half forfeit; association to add $400: $100 to second horse; mile heats. Twenty-eight horses were entered, seven of whom started.

Gen. W. G. Harding's ch. c. Camargo, by Jack Malone, dam Gazelle, by imp. Albion	1	1
William Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension, by imp. Australian, out of Lilly Ward, by Lexington	2	2
Williams & Owings' b. c. Worcester, by Concord, out of Glenluce, by imp. Glencoe	3	4
Stringfield & Clay's ch. c. Warsaw, by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity	4	5
Allen Bashford's br. c., by Baywood, out of Lute, by Lexington	5	3
P. D. Barbour's b. c. Enfield, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Albion, (the dam of Crossland)	6 dr.	

Time—1:42¾, 1:43¼.

Camargo was the first choice in the field, Ascension second, Bashford's br. c. third, and the rest in the field.

SECOND RACE.—The Louisville Cup, value $1,000; for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay; dash of two and one-quarter miles. Twenty-two entries; eight starters.

William Jennings' br. c. Balankeel, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, by imp. Albion	1
J. F. McCallis' ch. c. Big Fellow, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Fly by Mahomet	2
Lloyd & Welch's Captain Hutchinson, 6 years, by Voucher, out of Zero	3
Whisper, by Planet	0
Georgie Bowman, by Lexington	0
Excel, by Endorser	0
Astral, by Asteroid	0
King Pin, by imp. Australian	0

Time—4:01½.

Astral took the lead at the start, but Ballankeel soon took the first place and held it to the close, winning easily. Excel fell, throwing his rider.

THIRD RACE.—Association purse, $500; mile heats, three in five. Nine entries; seven started:

Murphy's War Jig	4	1	1	1
Stringfield & Clay's Ravenna	1	3	5	2
Lloyd's Port Leonard	2	4	3	0
Cottrill's Harry Felter	5	6	2	0
Johnson's Vaultress	6	2	4	0
Scott's Lady Greenfield	3	7	6	0
Buford's Kilburn	7	5	dis.	

Time—1:44½, 1:46, 1:47, 1:45.

THE STARTERS AT LOUISVILLE TO-DAY.

There will be three races to-day at Louisville, the sport commencing with the Tennessee Stake for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and out of the thirty nominations the following fourteen are announced as starters: T. J. Nicholl's b. g. Vagrant, by Virgil, out of Lazy, by imported Scythian; McHenry Meadors' ch. c. Congressman, by War Dance, out of Saratoga, by imported Knight of St. George; Redding & Bro.'s ch. c. Glasgow, by War Dance, dam by Joe Stover; John Gardner's ch. f., by Lexington, out of Miriam, by imported Glencoe; G. W. Stewart's ch. c. Melmistic, by Planet, dam by Lexington, also ch. c. Teculo, by imported Glen Athol out of Volga by imported Glencoe; A. K. Richards' b. c. Grit, by Melbourne out of Wagonette by Wagner; W. Murphy's ch. c. Russ Butler, by War Dance out of Princess Royal, by imported Sovereign; James A. Grinstead's b. c. Vigil, by Virgil, out of Regan by Lexington; Williams & Owing's ch. c. Creedmoor, by Asteroid out of imported Target by Rifleman, also b. c. Melnotte, by Melbourne, out of Woodford Belle by Lexington; John Funk's br. c. by Virgil, out of Lark, by Lexington; D. Swigert's b. c. Ceylon, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal, and William Cottrill's b. c. Mediator, by Daniel Boone, out of Meanness, by Brown Dick. The second race is the Gentlemen's Cup; members of any recognized club to ride; one mile and an eighth. The starters are Capt. Costar, Calhoun Smith, and Griff Moss. The third race was to have been over the hurdles, but it did not fill, and an extra race of mile heats was substituted, with Bill Bruce, Mainsail, Little Flirt, and Vanderbilt as starters. No pools were sold on these events last night, the speculators giving their sole attention to the Fleetwood trots.

TROTTING AT HERRING RUN, BALTIMORE—THIRD AND LAST DAY.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—There was a fair attendance of spectators to witness the trotting at Herring Run to-day. The deciding heat of the unfinished 2:26 race of yesterday was won by Clementine, Ed. White second, and Annie Collins third. Time 2.30. There was one other race, the last of the meeting, for a purse of $1,000, open to horses of the 2:34 class. Four started and White Cloud won the race, Filbert taking second money.

SUMMARY.

White Cloud	3	2	1	1	1
Filbert	1	1	2	2	2
High Cloud	2	3	3	3 dis.	
Happy John	distanced.				

Time—2:30, 2:28, 2:29, 2:35, 2:33.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, May 20.—The following are summaries of races ran at Beacon Park to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for 2:38 horses; mile heats; three in five; in harness.

F. Hight's g. m. Jennie	3	2	1	1	1
D. Bigley's g. m. Lady Daggett	2	1	3	3	2
J. Ramsey's g. g. Meddlesome	1	3	4	4	3
A. D. Carson's blk. g. Andy Johnson	5	4	2	2	4
S. Hayes' b. m. Jennie Thompson	4	5	5	5 dr.	
S. H. Hicks' s. g. Little Ned	dis.				

Time—2:43½, 2:41, 2:41, 2:42½, 2:41.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200, for 2:42 horses; mile heats; three in five; in harness.

Lon Morris' b. g. John S. Heald	1	1	1
J. T. Munson's w. m. Blanche	2	2	2
H. Brock's ch. g. Folly	3	3	3
J. Golden's b. g. Doctor	dis.		

Time—2:42½, 2:39½, 2:44½.

TURF NOTES.

It is generally believed at the turf head-quarters that Hyder Ali will be scratched from the Belmont Stakes, but hopes are entertained that he will be able to remain in his other engagements.

Mr. Thomas Murphy has been elected President of the Monmouth Park Association by the unanimous vote of the Directors. The meetings at Long Branch this season promise to be brilliant and successful.

The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will commence on Tuesday next, and the Baltimoreans are making extensive preparations for the event. The programme is very attractive. Many of the Kentucky stables are on the way to the Pimlico Course, where they will be met by the stables from this vicinity.

Ballenkeel has captured all the cup-races in the West, and his victory at Louisville yesterday, over a splendid field, has caused a rush on him in the cup-races here. He is now the favorite for the Westchester Cup, and is quoted at the very short price of two to one; Reform stands next to him at three to one. The cup-races this year will be very exciting, and the contest for the Saratoga Cup will be especially interesting if Acrobat, Springbok, Ballankeel, Reform, Madge, Vandalite, and Lizzie Lucas should start.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHAMPION FLYAWAYS OF THIS CITY DEFEATED BY THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY NINE.

The Princeton University Club won their first game this season from the champion nine of the Flyaway Club of this City, at Princeton, yesterday, by a score of 10 to 4. The weather was extremely unfavorable for a good exhibition of skill in fielding, so that the college men had to rely mainly on their batting superiority for the victory. The game created considerable interest, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. Play began at 12:15 P. M., with the collegians at the bat, Mr. Shea, the President of the New-Jersey Amateur Association, officiating as umpire. Laughlin, their first batsman, led off with a fair foul hit for one base. He was followed by Jacobus, who got his first base on a "muff" of Moore's. Loughlin was let in on a passed ball by Buchanan, and Campbell ended the inning by going out on a beautiful stop and throw to first by Quinn. The City team were easily disposed of in one, two, three order; Loughlin from short to first, Fallon behind the bat on strikes, and Moore on a foul-fly catch, beautifully taken by Denny of the Princetons. In the second inning, the collegians were "blanked," although Denny made a splendid hit, and Duffield reached his first base on a wild throw of Norton's. In this inning, Buchanan, the catcher of the Flyaways, had one of his fingers badly broken by a foul tip, and was forced to stop playing for a time. The Flyaways were quickly put out in the second inning, without having scored, by the sharp fielding of Mann, Denny, and Woods. For the Princetons, Loughlin tried another of his fair foul hits but failed to get his base. Jacobus drove the ball to right field and got one base. In trying to steal to second base, he was nicely fielded out by Buchanan and Loughlin. The Flyaways were also "blanked" in the third inning, their first two batters being put out by an excellent double play by Campbell, Woods, and Mann, and their last on a throw from third to first. Jacobus, of the Princeton Club, in reaching for a hard-hit line ball, in the third inning, strained one of the tendons of his left leg. He was carried off the field in an insensible condition and placed under the care of a physician. His injuries were not very serious, and it is expected that he will be entirely recovered from his injuries in time to take part in the game against the Yale nine, which has been arranged to take place some time during the coming week. His place was very creditably filled by Moffatt, of the Freshman nine, during the remainder of the game. No runs were made by either side again until the fifth inning, when the champions got in 3 runs by good batting on the part of Moore, Quinn, and Gilligan, assisted by errors of Loughlin, Denny, and Mann. This made the score a "tie," each side having made 3 runs since the first inning. The totals remained unchanged during the next inning, although both clubs did some very good batting. The collegians resumed the lead in the seventh inning, in which they were allowed to score two runs on as many clean hits by several bad "muffs" by Buchanan, who, twice in this inning, failed to hold balls thrown to him from the field, which, if caught, would have put out the side without scoring. Sharp fielding by Duffield, Denny, and Woods prevented the champions from increasing their total in that inning. Good batting on the part of Walker and Woods, assisted by an excusable error of the left fielder on the other side gave the collegians one more run in the eighth inning. The champions lost at least three runs and all their chances for the game in this inning by their timid base running. One of their players, Jolly, was put out on third base, while two others retired on second base after they had got there by good clean batting. Following is the score:

PRINCETON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Loughlin, s. s.	2	3	0	3	Loughlin, 2d b.	1	3	4	1
Jacobus, 3d b.	1	2	1	3	Fallon, p.	1	1	1	3
Walker, c. f.	1	1	0	0	Moore, 1st b.	1	1	11	0
Woods, 2d b.	0	0	11	0	Shandley, c. f.	0	1	1	0
Bradford, r. f.	0	2	5	3	Quinn, s. s.	0	1	2	3
Campbell, 1st b.	1	2	0	0	Jolly, l. f.	0	2	3	0
Mann, p.	2	1	1	3	Norton, 3d b.	0	1	4	2
Drury, c.	1	1	8	0	Buchanan, c.	0	0	1	2
Duffield, l. f.	2	2	1	0	Gilligan, l. f.	1	1	0	1

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Princeton	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	4	—10
Fly-away	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	— 4

Umpire—Mr. Shea.

Time of Game—Two hours.

First Base by Errors—Princeton, six times; Flyaway, five times.

Runs Earned—None.

ATLANTIC VS. HARTFORD.

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, were thoroughly whipped by the new Hartford Club, on the Union Grounds, yesterday, in the presence of about 300 spectators. Appended is a full score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Boyd, 2d b.	0	0	1	1	Harbridge, c.	1	2	7	0
Kessler, s. s.	1	2	8	2	Burdock, 2d b.	2	1	2	0
Nichols, 3d b.	0	1	2	1	Carey, s. s.	1	1	2	3
Clinton, p.	0	1	1	2	Cummings, p.	0	0	1	2
Crane, 1st b.	0	0	9	1	York, l. f.	0	2	4	0
Patterson, r. f.	0	1	1	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	0	2	2	0
Knowdell, c.	0	0	3	2	Remsen, c. f.	2	2	1	0
Clark, c. f.	0	0	3	0	Mills, 1st b.	1	1	6	0
Pabor, l. f.	0	0	0	0	Bond, r. f.	2	2	2	0
Total	1	4	27	9	Total	10	12	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 1
Hartford	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	—10

Umpire—Mr. Barlow, of Brooklyn.

Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

First Base by Errors—Hartford, 3; Atlantic, 1.

Runs Earned—Hartford, 3; Atlantic, 0.

THE BOSTONS AND PHILADELPHIAS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The game of base-ball here to-day between the Bostons and Philadelphias was witnessed by about 1,000 spectators. The Quakers kept the lead until the ending of the eighth inning, when two runs scored by the Bostons and another in the ninth inning gave them the game by a score of 8 to 6. By errors of Beals, McVey, and Latham in the second innings and the superior batting of the Philadelphias, the latter scored six runs which were all they made during the game. Meyerle made two bad muffs at the first base, and Latham and Parsons displayed bad judgment in the sixth inning, each losing an easy chance for a fly catch.

Runs earned—Bostons, 2.

Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Umpire—George Heubel.

Fulmer, McGeary, and McMullin did the best fielding for the Philadelphias, while on the part of the Bostons George Wright and White excelled. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Bostons	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	—8
Philadelphias	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 20.—The tightness of the money market is making itself felt among business men. The following failures are reported: E. Beiler Brother, musical instruments; R. R. Sneeden, broker; Fred. King, oil merchant; and T. M. Reed, druggist.

MONTREAL, Canada, May 20.—Nelson Davis, who became deeply involved by the failure of H. Davis & Co., made an assignment to-day. His liabilities are $150,000, and his assets over $90,000.

CRIME IN THIS CITY.

ITS SPEEDY AND FITTING REWARD.

THE ABSURDITY OF ASSEMBLYMAN T. C. CAMPBELL'S RESOLUTION — THE EFFICIENCY OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—THE INCREASE OF BUSINESS SINCE MR. PHELPS ASSUMED THE OFFICE—STATEMENTS OF MR. PHELPS AND JUDGE SUTHERL AND — THE POLICE COURTS.

Mr. T. C. Campbell's resolution in the Assembly, providing for a sweeping legislative investigation into the administration of justice in the City and County of New-York, was regarded with much interest yesterday. After alluding to the rapid increase of crime in the City of New-York, "which has created great alarm in the minds of all good citizens," and the "inability of the parties charged with its apprehension, prosecution, and punishment to suppress it," the resolution authorizes the appointment of a select committee of five, which shall have power to send for persons and papers and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to inquire into the causes, as far as possible, of the great increase of crime in New-York City and County by making such examination and investigation of all persons and officers, books and papers in the City and County as may in any way be connected with the prosecution, suppression and punishment of crime, that the committee may deem essential and necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining if such increase of crime can be charged to the negligence or connivance of any of the public officers whose duty it is to either arrest, detect, prosecute, or punish crime in the City and County, together with such other matters as the committee shall deem best for the public good. The committee is to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and report the result of their investigation, together with such recommendations in relation to streets as they may deem necessary and important for the preservation of law and order in the City and County, to the next Legislature, and is authorized to employ a stenographer, who shall be clerk to the committee, and a messenger.

In speaking of his resolution, Mr. Campbell said that everybody was aware of the fact that there was in the administration of criminal law in New-York City and County "a deficiency or defect which made it inadequate to the thorough or reasonably successful suppression of crime, and which results in leaving a large number of criminals undisposed of, and a still larger number to go undetected and unwhipped of justice." He asked this committee "to examine into the workings of the whole system, and report in relation to it, with a view of remedying its defects and protecting the interests, lives and property of all the people of the City."

The resolution was very generally pronounced one of Mr. Campbell's latest "jobs." Some saw in it a weak attempt to prejudice public opinion against the present able incumbents of the District Attorney's office and Judges of the criminal courts; while others considered it but the flimsiest pretext of Tammany Hall to gain access to the papers and records of the criminal departments of the City and County of New-York. The appointment of the investigating committee was regarded as unnecessary and absurd, and a dangerous piece of meddling.

Even those opposed in politics to the present incumbent of the District Attorney's office are honest enough to admit that there never was a time in the criminal history of this City when the law was administered with so much purity, dispatch, and strict impartiality as during the administration of District Attorney Phelps, who received the cheerful co-operation of Recorder Hackett and City Judge Sutherland.

The following table gives the number of complaints, indictments, and convictions in each year from 1867 down to the present date:

Year.	Complaints.	Indictments.	Convictions.
1867	2,411	1,391	586
1868	2,754	1,159	527
1869	3,067	1,352	6-7
1870	1,908	1,783	676
1871	2,140	1,666	742
1872	2,234	1,733	779
1873	2,758	2,551	1,447
1874	3,167	2,317	1,607
1875, to May 19	1,768	1,175	606

It will be seen from the above figures that while the complaints received in 1872 (the first year of Mr. Phelps' administration) were only about 500 in excess of those of the previous year, the number of convictions was just double that of Garvin, the Tammany District Attorney, who preceded him in the office. The number of convictions was still further increased by some hundreds during the second year of Mr. Phelps' incumbency, and the record of what has passed of the present year, notwithstanding the fact that the office was hampered with the finding and disposition of over 600 indictments for violations of the Lottery, Excise, and Disorderly House laws, is highly creditable. The number of convictions of the present year have been slightly less, because of the time consumed in disposing of these latter offenses, in which almost always *nolle prosequis* are entered on the offenders obeying the law and promising not to offend in future. Consequently, the prosecution of these cases which was unknown under Tammany rule, while it has caused thousands of dollars to pour into the City Treasury, has added nothing to the conviction list of the District Attorney's office. Despite this fact, however, the above table shows that in the two years, four months, and nineteen days of Mr. Phelps' administration, there have been 3,660 convictions, almost as many as those obtained by his Tammany predecessors in six years. There has been a marked difference, too, in the class of cases tried during the present administration. Tedious arson, perjury, and swindling cases, which under former régimes were allowed to slumber quietly in their pigeon-holes, have been dragged out and brought to trial, and, as a consequence, incendiary fires and attempts to defraud insurance companies have perceptibly decreased. Prison cases are now tried promptly as usual, and the present condition of the City Prison vouches for the rapid disposition of prisoners in the courts. Bail cases are, as ever before, allowed to go over in order to give precedence to those offenders awaiting trial in the Tombs, but a good many of those even have been reached during the past few months.

In reply to inquiries yesterday regarding the proposed investigation, City Judge Sutherland said that he considered it entirely unnecessary. Never since he became Judge had criminals been disposed of so expeditiously as at the present time, and he could see no earthly reason for the appointment of such a committee. Crime, he was certain, was not on the increase to any perceptible extent, while the prompt manner in which criminals were disposed of had unquestionably the effect of preventing the commission of the graver classes of offenses. When he first became City Judge he was grieved and disheartened at the alarming prevalence of shocking murders, highway robberies, deadly assaults, and other flagrant crimes. Now, however, he could see the effect of the severe and speedy punishment of those criminals in the diminution of the more serious offenses known to the law. If there was any increase at all in the crime of New-York City it was in the number of larcenies, burglaries, pocket-pickings, and kindred offenses, which were always more numerous in times of distress. The criminal courts did more business now than they had ever done, and it was absurd to talk about any deficiency in the apprehension, prosecution, and punishment of crime, in the face of the published statistics of the courts.

District Attorney Phelps said that he looked upon the appointment of a committee as a ridiculous and uncalled for measure. Crime, he supposed, increased in proportion to the increase of the population of the city; but not to the alarming extent one would be led to suppose from the resolution of Mr. Campbell. He saw no necessity for such an investigation. It was simply absurd to state that the authorities charged with the prosecution and punishment of crime were inadequate to perform their duties; he believed none would deny that the amount of criminal business disposed of during the last few years was much larger than had ever been performed before in the same period. The records of the office established this fact, and he could not see how statements about the inadequacy which allowed criminals to remain undisposed of and unwhipped of justice could be made with any pretensions to truth. He hardly deemed it necessary to make any reply to such an assertion, as the statistics of his office were before the public and spoke for themselves. Should the committee commence their investigation, he should be very happy to give them all the assistance in his power in pursuing their labors.

The terms of the resolution embrace an investigation into the affairs of the Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions, as well as those of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions. The present Board of Police Justices in publishing the report of their first year's business, gave to the public for the first time a clear and satisfactory record of their operations. During the year (short by eleven days) the total number of prisoners arraigned in the Police Courts was 84,821, and disposed of in Special Sessions 5,567. The total amount of fines paid into the City Treasury during the same period from the Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions was $71,287 25—a startling increase on the fines paid in by the old Police Justices. No records of the prisoners arrested and disposed of by the Tammany Police Magistrates having been published it cannot be seen whether the number of prisoners arraigned has increased or not under the new régime.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING DENIES THE "GREAT INCREASE OF CRIME" ALLEGED BY ASSEMBLYMAN CAMPBELL — THE FACTS DEMONSTRATE THE DECREASE OF CRIME.

In relation to the resolutions introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Thomas C. Campbell, of the Eighteenth District, calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the causes of the "great increase of crime" in this City, Superintendent Walling stated, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, that there were no good grounds for the statement that crime was increasing; and the statistics would show that the contrary was the fact. The "steady and rapid increase of crime in the City and County of New-York," as set forth in the preamble to the resolutions offered by Mr. Campbell, was purely imaginary, and the facts upon which to base this bold assertion were lacking. The Superintendent stated that during the long and severe Winter just passed, there has been a marked decrease of the higher crimes against the person and property. Notwithstanding the severity of the season and the general disturbance in financial and mercantile affairs, there were fewer large burglaries and robberies than during any Winter for the past five years. The statistics of the Police Department will show this fact when they come to be examined. "Panel" thieving has been almost entirely broken up, and a very few isolated cases of stealing by the panel game are reported. "Banco" games have been driven from the City entirely, and since the conviction of one of the banco swindlers, some months ago, not a single complaint of the operations of these swindlers, who, a short time ago, flourished here so extensively, has been received. The arrests by the Police, and the convictions in the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer during the past Winter, will compare very favorably with any similar period since the organization of the Police Department. At no time within the recollection of Superintendent Walling have the courts been more prompt in the trial and conviction of persons arrested for crime than they are at present. Justice in the Police Courts has never been administered more promptly or with greater fairness than by the present Police Justices, and since he has held the position of Superintendent of Police Mr. Walling has, with a few exceptions, received from the Magistrates every assistance in his efforts to suppress and prevent crime and punish the criminals. The District Attorney and his assistants have also been ready to render him every assistance in their power to effect these objects.

THE RUMORS ABOUT SHARKEY.

It was reported yesterday in this City that Sharkey had escaped from the custody of Detective Davies at Charleston, while the Crescent City, from Havana, by which it was said he was being brought to New-York, was taking in coal at that port. A TIMES' reporter called upon District Attorney Phelps to ascertain whether he had received any official dispatch in reference to the matter. Mr. Phelps said he did not believe there was a word of truth in the whole story. He had received no intelligence whatever of Sharkey's escape, nor was he aware that he had been on the Crescent City in charge of Detective Davies. When Assistant District Attorney Lyon recently returned from Havana he stated that arrangements had been made to telegraph to the District Attorney here, when Sharkey should be given up by the Cuban authorities, apprizing him of the vessel by which he should be conveyed to this City. In the absence of any such information, therefore, the story may be regarded as entirely groundless. The Crescent City is expected to arrive here this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20.—The steamer Crescent City, during the few hours she remained in port to day lay at quarantine, and held no communication with the city, except through Capt. Curtis. In response to a casual inquiry from Collector Worthington whether he had Sharkey on board, Capt. Curtis replied "No, but Detective Davis is a passenger." This is all that is known here about the matter.

SHARKEY IN PRISON.

HAVANA, May 20.—Sharkey, the New-York convict, is still confined in prison in this city.

The same high praise is accorded by all who have had business connection with the Advertising Agency of S. M. Pettengill & Co.—*Boston Traveller.*

For the Prevention of Smuggling.

All dry goods importers who desire to prevent, as far as possible, smuggling, are requested to meet the undersigned at Parlor G, St. Nicholas Hotel, on to-day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M., in order to take some definite action in the matter.

[Signed,] FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO.
KEEFER & CO.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
H. HERRMAN & CO.
H. A. FANSHAWE.
N. ARNOLD & ROTHFELD.
LEHMAIER BROS.
SULZBACHER, GITTERMAN & WEDELES.
CH. BERTEAUX & RADON.
STRAUSS, LEHMAN & CO.
D. H. ARNOLD & CO.
HERMAN BERNHEIMER, SON & CO.,
And others.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton will be at his dental rooms, in the Cooper Institute, every day to administer the gas in person: $2.00 patients without a failure or accident.—*Advertisement.*

Thrown from my Wagon on the Ice, Splintering the bones of one wrist, spraining the other, and suffering from severe contusions about the head. One bottle of GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA reduced the swelling and took away the intense pain. There can be no mistake in regard to its great virtues.

W. L. COOK, Islip,
Editor *Long Island Herald.*

Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Gerrit Smith.—A life-size marble bust of Gerrit Smith, by the late Paul Akers, will be sold if applied for soon. The bust represents Mr. Smith in the prime of manhood; is called by the family his best portrait, and is also valuable as a choice specimen of the work of an eminent sculptor, whose marbles are now rarely to be obtained. For further information address H. W. RICHARDSON, Portland, Me.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

The Peruvian Syrup builds up an iron constitution. Just the medicine for debility and chronic diseases.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—STANTON.—On Tuesday, May 18, at Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Denison, of New-York, Major JOHN B. BABCOCK, United States Army, to BLANDINA, daughter of S. B. Stanton, Esq., of Stonington, Conn. No cards.

OVERTON—WHITE.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. F. Bridges, EDWIN A. OVERTON to FANNIE M., daughter of E. D. White; all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PEDDLE—SMITH.—At Roselle, N. J., Wednesday, May 19, WILLIAM H. PEDDLE to HELEN WHITTEMORE, daughter of the late Adrain W. Smith.

STUDDEFORD—SEABROOK.—At Lambertville, N. J., by Rev. P. A. Studdeford, D. D., THEODORE H. STUDDEFORD, M. D., of Lambertville, N. J., to MARY GORDON, daughter of the late Nicholas B. Seabrook, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

DIED.

ADAM.—On Thursday, 20th inst., MATTHEW T. ADAM, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 236 West 56th st., without further invitation.

BREWSTER.—At Black Rock, Fairfield County, Conn., Miss SARAH BREWSTER, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Caleb Brewster, of the American Revolutionary Army, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BREVOORT.—At the residence of her son-in-law, E. S. Renwick, Milburn, N. J., Tuesday, May 18, 1875, BRIDGET, relict of Henry Brevoort, and daughter of the late Robert H. Seely.

Funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:40 train from New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CROSSMAN.—On Thursday, May 20, after a lingering illness, JAMES W. CROSSMAN, in the 67th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EATON.—In this City on the 19th inst., REBECCA EATON, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 14 5th av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

ENGS.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 19, PHILIP W. ENGS, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M. Remains to Trinity Cemetery.

NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Metropolitan Savings Bank are invited to attend the funeral of PHILIP W. ENGS, First Vice President and a Trustee of this institution, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH,
President.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, May 22, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased President, PHILIP W. ENGS.

All members of the late Volunteer Department are invited to unite with us on this occasion.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

GERVAIZE.—On Thursday morning, May 20, ELIZA A. TOWNSEND, wife of Edward Gervaize.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, May 19, of pneumonia, JEREMIAH G. HAMILTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 122 East 29th st., at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

JENKINS.—On Wednesday, May 19, after a severe illness, RICHARD JENKINS, in his 74th year.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 22d, from the M. E. Church, North 5th st., near 4th, Williamsburg.

MEAD.—Suddenly, Thursday, May 20, SAMUEL H. MEAD, Jr., elder son of Samuel H. and Mary C. Mead.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 674 Madison av., on Saturday at 10 A. M.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, May 19, at Plainfield, N. J., MARY S., wife of W. B. Stewart, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday at 2:30 P. M., at the Congregational Church, Plainfield, N. J.

STRINGER.—On Tuesday, May 18, 1875, JOHN STRINGER, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on this day (Friday) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 101 East 25th st.

SWIFT.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on 10th inst., FOSTER SWIFT, M. D.

Funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., Monday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

TOWNSEND.—MARY E., daughter of Mary Embree Townsend and the late Frederick Townsend, of Glen Cove.

Friends invited to attend funeral, Matinecock Meeting, Seventh day, Fifth month, 22d, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages at Locust Valley depot on arrival of 10 o'clock train.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, on Wednesday night, of convulsions, GEORGE ELLIOTT, youngest child of William E. and Jennie S. Townsend, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 21 Elliott place, Brooklyn, Saturday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock.

WORK.—On Wednesday, 19th, WARD A. WORK, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 407 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock.

VAN WYCK.—On Wednesday morning, May 19, 1875, SAMUEL A. VAN WYCK, of Huntington, Long Island, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence at West Neck, on Saturday, May 22, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Huntington depot to meet the morning train which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.
FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER FIFTIETH ST.,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)

This elegant house has been constructed in the most perfect manner. To be conducted on the European plan, and will be completed by September next.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, MAY 23, WILL CONTAIN, IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL STORY, A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES about the 1st of July. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ART NOTICE.

Now on exhibition free, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, an unusually choice COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS by eminent masters, and selections from PRIVATE GALLERIES: also, a number of superb Water Colors. The whole to be sold by auction May 25, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

in the choicest bindings, comprising many historical and dramatic works; best editions of Macaulay, Dickens, Fielding, Thackeray, Scott, Prescott, &c., &c.; also, Bowdell's Shakespeare in the ORIGINAL NUMBERS: "Don Quixote," 2 vols. folio, Doré's illustrations; Dodsley's Old Plays, 12 vols., &c., &c. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 24 and 25, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

THE IMP DYSPEPSIA CEASES TO TORMENT those who use MILK OF MAGNESIA, a mild, pleasant, and effective remedy, which is never violent, but always decisive in its effects. There is nothing like it for relieving heartburn, flatulence, sour stomach, and headache, caused by indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this City.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY, fine household and office furniture, elegant rosewood amour a glace, bedsteads, &c.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.
Established 1835.

BEST ALDERNEY BUTTER FOR SALE by W. H. JACKSON, grocer, No. 182 5th av., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDING NEAR London, wishes to travel on the continent with a family or ladies; is acquainted with the different countries; speaks French, German, and Italian, and has musical and artistic accomplishments; the engagement must be suitable for a lady and one where she would be on equal terms with the party; a reasonable salary required. Address Box No. 138, Station A, New-York.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, houseworkers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT JACQUIN'S SELECT FAMILY SERVANTS' Bureau families can obtain excellent servants, males and females. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a reliable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; would care a grown child; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TAKE CARE OF Children, or Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; neat and obliging; kind to children; will make herself useful; can sew; best testimonials; country or City; wages moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AN EXCEPTIONALLY TIDY young Protestant girl, with excellent reference, as chamber-maid and laundress or waitress; is quick, very obliging, and anxious to please; last employer can be seen; will go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; is very tidy; perfectly obliging and willing, and a girl to make herself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and assist with children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 168 West 18th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or would assist with children; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 134 East 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady going to Europe, for a trustworthy servant who has lived with her two years; she can be seen on Friday and Saturday at the house of her employer, No. 151 East 44th st. Country preferred.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at P. Noonen's, No. 316 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young nice Swedish Protestant girl, with good references; is very willing and obliging; would go to the country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Laundress.—By a German young woman; is thoroughly capable to fill either position; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can do embroidery; is willing and obliging; the country preferred; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, A PLACE IN a private family for a chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; has lived with her a long time. Call for two days at No. 103 East 62d st., at present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, as first-class chamber-maid; would do fine washing; has good City references. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY a reliable young girl as chamber-maid and do fine sewing or washing; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, OR both.—In a small private family. Call for two days at No. 249 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By a young Protestant woman; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., second floor, rear.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid or regular waitress in a private family; no objection to a boarding-house; good City references. Apply at No. 215 East 28th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady, for a young woman who has been in her employ for two years, a place as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting if desired. Call at No. 13 East 35th st., Thursday and Friday, before 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a small private family to do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR as Companion and Nurse to an Elderly Lady.—By a young Protestant Irish girl; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 128 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and would do sewing or assist in waiting; first-class City references. Call or address M. H., No. 435 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind growing children and sew; has no objections to travel with a family; has first-class City references. Call at No. 246 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing and assist with grown children; best City reference. Address C. Q., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; reference from last place. Apply at No. 118 East 30th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and fine washer, or chamber-maid and waiting; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 313 East 59th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing; good City references. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call at 145 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to attend to grown-up children; three years' City reference. Apply at 347 7th av., second floor, room 10.

CHAMBER-WORK AND PLAIN SEWING, or would Assist with Children.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good reference. Apply at No. 708 3d av. Ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A girl who thoroughly understands her business, to do chamber-work and fine washing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 553 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl, who has the best of City reference; private family preferred. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family; or would take care of growing children; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 268 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waiting, or assist with fine washing; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a chamber-maid or for general house-work in the country. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to a large family; country preferred; four years' reference. Call for two days at No. 434 West 45th st., between 9th and 10th avs., one flight up, back room.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST IN washing.—By a respectable English woman; good cook of meats, soups, game, &c.; good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; has lived with first-class families; well recommended; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS general House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a thorough cook; has had three years' training in a Paris cooking school; makes all kinds of desserts, side dishes, &c.; would be willing to assist with washing; City or country; wants a steady place. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 484 7th av., between 30th and 37th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SMART, TIDY Scotch girl as first-class cook and excellent laundress; willing to do washing; willing and obliging; five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands both French and English family cooking in all its branches; excellent references. Apply at No. 151 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT German woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking and marketing; best City references. Call at No. 106 Spring st., corner Mercer, side entrance.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A COMPETENT cook in all branches for American families or foreign; for City or country; has very best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl, industrious and neat; is a good family cook; an excellent baker, and a good washer and ironer; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, "CORDON BLEU," would like a place in City or country; understands all kinds of soups, pastry, &c., and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for P.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman; is a very good family cook and laundress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK, second to none in this or any other city; her references of the highest character. Any family in need of such person may apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family going in the country for the Summer months; has the best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go with a family to the country. Call for two days at No. 300 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best references; understands French and English cooking. Call or address No. 464 3d av., in the fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; GOOD WASHER and ironer; no objection to the country; would do general house-work; references. Call at No. 60 West Washington place, first floor, rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country by a Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker. Apply at No. 144 East 15th st., near 3d av., second floor, front.

COOK AND BAKER.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, who is a thorough good cook in everything; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in all its branches; will assist with a little washing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 252 West 16th st., basement.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROFESSED COOK and a first-class laundress; wish to go together; both can be highly recommended. Can be seen after 11 o'clock at No. 35 East 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, and willing to assist with the washing; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, SMART, TIDY ENGlish woman, as first-class cook; also an excellent laundress; willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 159 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work in the Country.—By a faithful, competent girl, with good reference. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK, WITH her son. Call from 10 to 3, on Mrs. Turner No. 114 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker; has excellent recommendations; City or country; is agreeable and very neat. Can be seen until suited at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country, or will go out by the day. Apply at No. 307 East 24th st., near 2d av., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; the best of references as a professional cook; plain and fancy cooking; economical, cleanly, and a first-class worker. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO GO IN THE country; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good references. Apply to or address for two days Ann Daly, (colored,) No. 138 West 30th st., next door to school-house.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, RECENTLY from Norfolk, Va., in the country, as a good cook in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook and baker; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; thoroughly understands the business; country preferred; good City reference. Apply at No. 3 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City references given. Call or address Cook, No. 48 Greenwich av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; all kinds of soups, meats, game, and pastry and desserts of all kinds; an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 151 West 18th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook in a private family; City references. Call at or address No. 234 West 28th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO IN THE country for the Summer; meats, pastry, &c.; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 214 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK and good fine washer and ironer in a small family; City or country. Call at 108 East 11th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE COUNtry. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED; WILL GO out by the day or week. Call or address, for three days, at No. 220 East 27th st., third flat.

FOR EUROPE.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY desiring to complete her studies in Europe, would like to lessen her traveling expenses by going as ladies' maid or attendant upon an invalid or children, either for the voyage or as far as Switzerland, if she can arrive there before October. Communications sent to I. DAVIS, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 10, will receive immediate attention.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL with four years' reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer; would like general work in a private family; gets on well with children; is tidy in her person and work; understands milk; City or country for a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl for general house-work; for City or country; has good City reference; is an excellent laundress and chamber-maid also. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants, by good service, to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO DO general house-work; not afraid of work. Call at No. 338 East 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman (American) who can furnish the best references; private family preferred. Call or address No. 475 4th av., corner 32d st., top bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a position as working housekeeper; best of reference. Call at or address M. E. W., No. 120 East 43d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands hairdressing or would take care of grown children; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; can cut, and fit, and operate; good reference. Address No. 51 East 33d st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A LADY'S maid or care of growing children by a young English girl to travel with a family going abroad, or would give her services for the passage; understands hairdressing, and can be well recommended as a competent seamstress. Apply at present employer's, No. 25 West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business in all its branches; can be recommended from her present employer. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; of a reliable character; she is a desirable person in a first-class family. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; several years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person to travel as lady's maid or take care of growing children; can speak French; is a good hairdresser; four years' City reference from her present employer. Address, for two days, M. L., No. 113 West 46th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SWISS PERSON as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly; good seamstress; dress-making and hair-dressing; or take care of invalid lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th street.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; highly respectable and a first-class laundress; understands French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl in a private family as first-class laundress; understands her business; the Hudson preferred; excellent references from last employer. Call at No. 168 West 18th st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as a very superior laundress; gives the very best testimonials for workmanship, and a good character; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMAN, two years in her last place; can give the best City references for competency and character; is strong, able, and a beautiful worker. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED woman, who understands her work thoroughly; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; desires the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 217 West 18th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as laundress; can furnish best City references; willing and obliging; will go to the country for the Summer. At C. C. Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS laundress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART, TIDY, COMPETENT girl, as first class laundress, thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; eight years' best City reference. Apply at 161 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 254 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; can do all kinds of finery, and understands her business thoroughly; can give best City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 634 3d av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 158 West 28th st., room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; Good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; on the Hudson preferred; excellent references from her last employer. Apply at No. 154 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; willing to do chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Address Laundress, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH Protestant laundress; fully understands her work; has the best testimonials; is industrious and obliging; young and strong. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call on or address Laundress, No. 635 6th av., in shoe store.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as laundress or chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 229 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class laundress; smart and obliging; eight years' best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS laundress, or to help with the chamber-work in a private family; City or country; good reference from her last place. Call or address No. 26 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A LAUNDRESS whom she can cheerfully recommend. Inquire at No. 2 West 48th st., corner 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS WITH first-class references, in a good family. Call at No. 159 West 52d st., third floor.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAID for a middle-aged lady or an invalid; understands taking care of such, and traveling; speaks French perfectly; has excellent City references; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID.—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT, TRUSTWORTHY, and reliable person to travel as maid or to take charge of grown children, or would fill any other responsible place; writes excellent hand and has nine years' reference from the family she is still with. Address, for two days, E. C. M., No. 113 West 46th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable person as maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; can cut and fit, and can operate. Address No. 51 East 33d st.

MAID.—BY A SCOTCH MAID, ACCUSTOMED TO wait on ladies and travel; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A PLACE FOR her French maid with some family going abroad. Apply at present employer's, No. 7 West 37th st.

MRS. HARDMAN (NO. 1,325 BROADWAY) removed to No. 1,282 Broadway; select servants, male, female, City, country, hotels, boarding-houses; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from last place, and can do finest of sewing by hand or machine; can take care of infant or growing children, with whom she is fond and kind. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS EXperienced nurse to an infant or growing children, and plain sewing, or will assist with chamber-work; four years' reference. Call or address present employer's, No. 62 West 35th st.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO engage with a family going to California; would take charge of children or wait on a lady; best of City reference. Call for a week at No. 409 East 15th st., near 1st av., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, care of children, or care of invalid lady; is an excellent seamstress; can operate on different machines; will go to country or City; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, care of children, seamstress, &c.; can teach them; City or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A GENTEEL FRENCH girl, who does not speak English; is a good seamstress; can dress hair nicely; is very pleasant with children; can furnish references. Call at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman, as nurse; can bring up a baby from birth, or would take care of two grown children; willing to go in the country; excellent references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN to take charge of an invalid lady, intending to travel in Europe during the Summer; excellent recommendations furnished. Apply at her present employer's, No. 286 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; American; is now disengaged and can be engaged immediately; is kind and attentive to her charges; first-class references. Call or address Nurse, No. 316 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE OF EXPERIENCE, and having the highest references from ladies and doctors; wishes to make a few engagements. Can be seen for two days at 301 West 41st st., third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at 97 St. Mark's place, second floor, near 1st av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE entire charge of an infant from birth, or bring it up on a bottle if required; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 676 2d av.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Welsh Protestant young girl as nurse and assist with chamber work, or will do plain sewing. Apply at No. 25 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and to do sewing; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call at 315 East 31st st.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Protestant girls, (sisters;) both are excellent seamstresses; would go together or separate in the country with City families for the Summer months; will be found trustworthy and willing; first-class reference. Address, for two days, E. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 120 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young Swedish girl as nurse for grown-up children or lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av., third floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant girl as first-class nurse for growing children; speaks English; gives good references; can do some hair-dressing; is a good lady's maid. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, having all the experience required, and very good references from former employers; she can sew neatly by hand; no objection to the country. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A REspectable young woman. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 7 West 56th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; would take care of grown children; speaks French fluently; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 18th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT German young woman; is a very good seamstress and experienced nurse; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully capable of taking full charge; the most respectable reference given. Call for two days at Dillon's fruit store, No. 1,143 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to grown children; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 484 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl as nurse to children; is a good seamstress. Call at No. 345 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—CAN cut and fit and trim neatly; also, all kinds of family sewing; can operate on different machines; would assist in light work or wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 323 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—UNDERstands hair-dressing; or would take care of grown children; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer; no machine. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Address E. L., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl as seamstress, or to wait on an invalid or travel with a lady; would prefer to travel; best of reference given. Can be seen at 36 Lewis st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and wait on ladies; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at her present employer's, 20 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERSON HAVING HER OWN sewing-machine, wishes to get plain sewing to do at her home. Address F. A. M., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl for up-stairs work and plain sewing, or attend a child; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 1,071 1st av., third floor.

USEFUL GIRL.—ABOUT EIGHTEEN; CITY OR country, to be generally useful; understands house-work or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A highly respectable Protestant young woman; a good waitress and chamber-maid; understands her business in either capacity; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as waitress; the other as chamber-maid; the very best of references as to character and competency; speak English; first-class servants. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, and makes all kinds of salads; has unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 155 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and makes all kinds of salads; unquestionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 58 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress or parlor-maid in a private family; best City reference; country preferred for Summer. Call or address A. M., No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and assist with chamber-work; good City reference; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 50 East 41st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A lady desires to find a situation in the City for a competent and trustworthy waitress and chamber-maid. Address No. 117 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress in a private family to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 137 West 25th st., bell No. 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place; would prefer the country for the Summer. Call at No. 157 East 63d st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; best of City reference; willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 151 West 18th st., top floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads, and can clean silver nicely; best reference from last place. Call at No. 453 3d av., near 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; no objections about wages; can furnish good City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 160 West 24th st.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, GERman, would like to take care of a house for the Summer; man has steady employment; best references can be given. Address L. C., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN as book-keeper, (single entry,) or any light employment; references given. Address J. L., 405 8th av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; first class and highly recommended for his honesty, sobriety, neatness, and efficiency, as attested by his references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; lived five years in last place; left on account of family going to Europe; this is no fraud; City or country. Any gentleman wishing my services will call on or address J. M., No. 32 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; single; strictly sober; of good habits; does all kinds of gardening, drive, milk, and generally useful; wages moderate. Can be seen, with references, at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a steady young man, who can groom and drive horses; will also milk, mow lawns, keep walks and roads in order, and do other chores about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH COACHman, who understands his business thoroughly; has first-class testimonials as to character and capability; single and Protestant; City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in garden, if required; can milk; good reference. Address M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st. A. E.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SINGLE; has fifteen years' experience at the business; four years' unexceptionable City reference from last place; no objection to City or country. Address Coachman, Box 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; will be highly recommended by last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable colored man, aged thirty-three, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH SINGLE MAN; IS A thoroughly competent coachman and experienced City driver; also, is a good vegetable gardener if required; highly recommended. Address W. S., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; seven years' City reference; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address for two days P. C., Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, H. S., No. 148 East 42d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway, or Box No. 1,781 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO IS thoroughly competent; fifteen years' reference; is willing and obliging. Address M. W., 750 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS the best references; can refer to his present employer. Call or address P. D., No. 22 West 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, sober, honest, and reliable man; is a good driver and groom; has the best of City references for the past twelve years and from last employer; no objections to the country. Call on or address for two days Thomas, No. 16 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years, and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references as to sobriety and capability; City or country. Call on or address M. B., No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address T. M., No. 34 Lexington av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, RELIABLE colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can give excellent City reference. Call or address C. P., at J. B. Brewster's Factory, No. 141 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT coachman, between now and the 1st of June; nine years in his last place, and three years in his present place; can drive four. Address J. G., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man, aged twenty-six, as coachman and gardener; good references. Address for two days, Wellington, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the proper care and treatment of all kinds of horses; sober and willing; well suitable for City or country; best reference from last employer. Can be seen or addressed for three days No. 405 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' old country reference; well acquainted with the City; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, J. S., at No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; seven years' City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Call or address No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man, lately from North of Ireland; has first-class testimonials; Protestant. Can be seen at Wright's saddlery, No. 311 4th av., or address Stuart.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF TWENTY years' experience at the business; has first-class City references. Address J. C., Box No. 274, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has the best reference; can refer to his present employer. Call on or address P. D., Brewster's Carriage Factory, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; good, careful driver; six years' first-class City reference from present employer; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed. Call on or address P. C., No. 34 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—AY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; a Protestant; between now and the 1st of June; has nine years' reference from his last place, and is three years in his present place. Address J. G., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, GARDENER, AND COACHMAN.—By a young man; first-class references. Address G. B., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, on a gentleman's place, as vegetable and flower gardener; could act as coachman; can milk; best reference. Call on or address A. B., at Mr. Reeves' seed store, No. 58 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; MARRIED; NO children; gives the best references; as first-class gardener; hot-houses and green-houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetable gardening. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-five, to travel with a family, lady, or gentleman; speaks English, French, German; knows Europe and the United States well. Address C. S., No. 313 East 12th st.

VALET OR ATTENDANT.—BY A SINGLE young man, aged twenty-eight, as valet or attendant on an invalid gentleman; would prefer the country for the Summer months. Call on or address B. D. Sweeney, No. 37 Vandewater st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family in the country for the Summer; thoroughly understands his business; excellent City references. Call or address No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WAITER.—BY A TEMPERATE, HONEST MAN, with City references; understands the care of silver and dining-room; City or country. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., formerly No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; A thorough, competent man. For particulars call on Whitehouse & Co., bankers, No. 25 Broad st.; City or country. James, No. 165 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE, for a first-class waiter; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at present employer's until suited, No. 12 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, as waiter in a private family; would go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable young Englishman; first-class references; country preferred. Address L. H., Box No. 282 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; would go to country. Can be seen at present employers, No. 612, 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter; understands the business thoroughly in all its parts; highest testimonials as to capability and character; City or country. Address J. M., Box 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; can give the best of City references. Address A. P., Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, can find a very desirable and pleasant home in the country, within forty minutes of 42d st. depot, on the N. Y., N. H. and H. Railroad. For particulars, address Box No. 80, Mount Vernon Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A MEDIUM SIZE SINgle man, English preferred, who can bring good references as to honesty, sobriety, and capacity. Answer to Box No. 4,675 Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT IS ACCUStomed to working about a house. Address, with reference, ARTHUR HOMER, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO ASSIST with washing, to go to country for the Summer; City reference required. Call at No. 41 West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY FINE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES BELONGING TO THE LATE THOMAS P. BARTON, FORMERLY OF PHILADELPHIA.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 21, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at their office, No. 3 Pine street, near Broadway,

GOVERNOR MADEIRA, 1796;

Gracie Madeira, 1823; Scott Madeira, 1828; McLeod & Laycock Madeira, 1837; March & Benson Madeira, 1838; Sercial Madeira, 1841; Seton Madeira, 1841; Old Leall Madeira.

Gordon Brown Sherry, 1833; Amontillado Sherry, 1837 and 1845; Lobo Sherry, 1846; City Hotel, Palo Sherry. All of the above wines have been bottled by Mr. Owen Byrne, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and delivered from No. 8 West 22d st.

These wines were collected by the late Thomas P. Barton, who was renowned as a connoisseur, and few wines have so authentic a pedigree and history. Catalogues at the office.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., opposite Post Office.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Sales-room, specially attractive sale of CHINESE, JAPANESE, ITALIAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND VIENNA FANS, Japanese Sun Umbrellas, Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods, &c.

Ladies are specially invited to attend this sale.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Entrance Examinations, MONDAY, May 31 and TUESDAY, June 1, at 9 A. M. Address SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Colorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN AT PRESENT NOT ABLE to pay retainer fee wants a lawyer or legal counsel learned in the law. Address or send card to G. W. KEYSER, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 36 UNION SQUARE, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, MAY 18, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

C. K. GARRISON,	GEORGE J. FORREST,
C. VANDERBILT,	WILLIAM E. HOY,
JOSEPH HARKER,	CHARLES PLACE,
ANDREW V. STOUT,	WILLIAM R. GARRISON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	ARTHUR LEARY,
JOHN P. KENNEDY,	C. VANDERBILT, JR.,
JONATHAN THORNE,	ROBERT L. CRAWFORD,
J. R. FORD,	LAWRENCE WELLS.

AND FOR INSPECTORS of the next annual election:

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, MORTIMER WARD, H. L. HAIGHT.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 13, 1875.

Sealed proposals, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$750,000 Assessment and Sewer Bonds (registered) redeemable three years from date.

$125,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, (coupon or registered,) redeemable in 1906 and 1912.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the advantage of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

INDIANA BONDS FOR SALE.

We will receive bids for the following securities:

$200,000 MARION COUNTY BONDS, June 1, 1875, ten years, seven per cent. (annual) interest, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Total County Debt, $800,000; Tax Duplicate, $100,000,000. Indianapolis is the County Seat. Bids received until the 26th inst.

$225,000 CITY OF LAFAYETTE WATER-WORKS BONDS, bearing eight per cent. (semi-annual) interest. June 1, 1875. Twenty years, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Bids received until 22d inst. No bid will be entertained except such as are above par in either case.

The bonds of the City of Lafayette will be delivered in installments on the 15th of June, July, August, September and October. JOS. A. MOORE & BRO., Indianapolis, Ind.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,	THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON,	ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company on the last MONDAY of May, 1875, (the 31st inst.,) for the election of thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, and also for the election of three inspectors of election. The meeting will be held at the offices of the company, No. 13 Mercer st., New-York City, and the polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and will close at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated May 12, 1875.

E. B. HINSDALE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ROSSIE IRON WORKS will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d June, 1875, at noon. By order. THOMAS BLAND, Assistant Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 214—THREE SHARES Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, in name of Catharine W. Jarman. Application has been made to the company to issue new certificate.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY GOLD SIXES,

PARK ISSUE. FOR SALE BY

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital....................................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up...................................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

HOLDERS OF BURLINGTON, CEDAR Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds are requested to communicate at once with the Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, care Fred. Butterfield & Co., Box No. 1,131, New-York, giving number and description of bonds held, and they will receive full information of steps which have been taken to place the property of the company into the hands of a Receiver for the benefit of the bondholders.

FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman.

P. C. CALHOUN, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, New-York.
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Pres. Nat. Citizens' B'k, New-York.
JESSE A. MARSHALL, New-York.
A. T. LOWE, President First National Bank, Boston.
JOHN M. DENISON, Baltimore.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Company having paid to this company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under said mortgage to the extent of ninety-one thousand dollars, in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.

This company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds at a greater premium than ten per cent. above par in currency.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—All parties interested as bondholders of Rondout, Oswego and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad; also, stockholders and creditors wishing to be represented in an organization protecting in a proper manner all interests, are requested to send their address with statement of interest to Messrs. Bell, Bartlett & Wilson, Equitable Building; W. Howard Wait, No. 18 William st., or the subscriber, E. B. LITCHFIELD, No. 43 Gold st.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1875.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, for account of whom it may concern, ninety first mortgage eight per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, with all past-due coupons attached.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HART, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of July next.

By order of the board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH CAPITAL WANTED—In manufacturing staple articles yielding 200 per cent. net profit; business established and of highest character, but requires more capital and a wide-awake young or middle-aged assistant, who will put into the business $10,000 or $20,000, and take active part in selling or in office duties, as may be agreeable; reference required. Address with real name, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER WANTED for a manufacturing company; none need apply who are not able to become stockholders to a reasonable amount, at least $5,000 to $10,000, on being assured of profits being fully 100 per cent. per annum, on capital, and salary of $200 per month. Address, with real name only, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

Financial agents need not reply to this.

FURNITURE.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,

82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

FRENCH VARNISHING DONE BY A LADY.—Furniture and all kinds of wood-work, in or out of the house; will work cheap, and full satisfaction given. Call on or address Mrs. GREEN, No. 26 2d av.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to D. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.

J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!—CHEAP TO MERchants and housekeepers. Call any day at No. 371 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following legal sales were consummated at the Exchange yesterday, May 20:

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Theodore Hinsdale, Esq., Referee, one four-story and basement brick store, with lot 20 by 65.9, No 125 Macdougal street, north-west corner of Amity street. Sold for $15,825 to Henry Hughes. The building covers the lot, and has steam power.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles W. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, premises No, 510 East Fourteenth street, south side, 171 feet east of Avenue A, embracing a lot 25 by 103.3, with a five-story brick tenement-house in front, and two small brick stables in rear. Sold for $12,500 to Stephen Therry.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Sold for $4,400 to A. R. Kidder.

The legal sale by R. V. Harnett of two lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to the 25th inst., and the similar sale by Samuel A. Steele, of a plot of land on the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Fifty-first street, to June 3. No other business was transacted.

The sale held in Brooklyn on Wednesday, by J. Cole, of lots on Ocean Parkway, Coney Island avenue and adjacent streets and avenues, was not attended with any great degree of success, only a few lots being sold, and these at unsatisfactory prices. The attendance at the auction was fair, but when it was seen that those present declined to make bids in any way approximating to the real value of the property, the sale was adjourned to June 8.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at public auction at Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, a two-story frame house, with lot 22 by 85, on Harrison avenue, north side, between Monticello and Bergen avenues, for $3,000 to Joseph Keiler.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as announced, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 39.11 by 53.8, with improvements, on East Eighty-seventh street, south side, 174.5 feet west of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 222.6 feet east of Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots in rear, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the four lots together forming a plot in size 50 by 199.10. Also similar sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 59.5 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 350 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 85, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 25 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, at Mott's Hotel, Far Rockaway, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one hotel, with plot 127 by 197 by 132 by 165, situate on the Cornaya road, north-west corner of Catharine street, in the town named.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MAY 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brick store and lot, No. 125 Macdougal st., n. w. corner of Amity st., lot 20x65.9, building covers same	$15,825

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, (front,) 2 small brick stables, (rear,) and lot No. 510 East 14th st., s. s., 171 feet east of Avenue A, lot 25x103.3	12,500

By D. M. Seaman.

1 lot, West 57th st., n. s., 100 feet east of 11th av., 25x100.5	4,400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 19.

Henry st., s. s., 194.9 ft. w. of Clinton st., 24.11x100; D. Korn to Teresa Schreidler	$30,000
Henry st., s. s., No. 254, 27x105.10; Executors of J. Murphy to T. & G. R. Baldwin	11,700
35th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 12.6x98.9; E. Sturges to T. H. McCutchen	8,000
44th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 130x100; H. L. Volkenning to W. F. Shirley	43,000
44th st., s. s., 130.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 24.6x100; W. F. Shirley to H. L. Volkenning	26,000
61st st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Executors of M. Connelly to F. E. O'Rourke, ½ part	4,000
Same property; F. E. O'Rourke to E. Connelly, ½ part	4,000
63d st., n. s., 299 ft. e. of 10th av., 60x100.5; Executors of M. Connelly to F. E. O'Rourke, ½ part	6,000
Same property; F. E. O'Rourke to E. Connelly, ½ part	6,000
70th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; S. E. Church to Harriet C., wife of D. N. Stanton	11,000
70th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x100.5; J. McVity to Harriet C., wife of D. N. Stanton	22,000
77th st., s. s., 138.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 43.4x102.2; R. L. Scott to W. A. Scott	32,000
81st st., s. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; G. F. Jones to H. S. Brown	1,025
81st st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2; 1st av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 81st st., 61.5x100; G. F. Jones to L. J. White	11,440
90th st., s. s., 158.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 13.9x130.11x97.5x100.8; 89th st., n. s., 235.7 ft. e. of 4th av., 104.5x130.11x20.9x100.8; B. A. Willis and Lillie C., his wife, to Elizabeth F., wife A. Barnett	15,000
Same property; Elizabeth, wife A. Barnett, to B. A. Willis	....
113th st., s. s., No. 128 East, 16.8x100.10; Executors of M. Connelly to F. E. O'Rourke; ½ part	3,250
Same property; F. E. O'Rourke to E. Connelly, ½ part	3,250
134th st., n. s., 206.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, North New-York; Margaret G. Anner to F. Ayres	5,000
142d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x99.11; Kate, wife of J. King and W. Guilfoyle, to Sarah Jane, wife of J. B. Aitken	23,000
158th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Elton av., 29x10x98.1, Morrisania; J. Santos to Mary E. Geilhard	2,000
158th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Elton av., 50x100; Mary E. Geilhard, widow, to J. Santos	500
158th st., s. s., 329.10 ft. west of Elton av., 20.1x98.1, Morrisania; J. Santos to Annie M., wife of E. J. Biederman	2,000
1st av., s. e. corner of 125th st., 100.11x100; J. Meagher to Mary J., wife of H. H. Brunjes	89,000
1st av., s. e. corner of 81st st, 51.2x100.60; Avenue A, s. e. corner of 81st st., 51.2x98; G. F. Jones to Johann H. Borgstede	13,700
9th av. e. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 55th st., 25.1x100, leasehold; W. Sinclair, Referee, to S. Zeimer	5,000
9th av., n. w. corner of 146th st., thence n. 42x—x54.2 on —— st.; J. F. Ruggles to E. Cauldwell	3,600
10th av., s. e. corner of 64th st., 25.5x100; Executors of M. Connelly to F. E. O'Rourke, ½ part	4,500
Same property; F. E. O'Rourke to E. Connelly, ½ part	4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

contemplating going abroad or leaving town the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agents for Estates,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

ADJACENT TO 5TH AV. AND THE GRAND ENTRANCE INTO CENTRAL PARK, ON 56TH ST. AND 57TH ST. (THE WIDE PALACE STREET OF THE CITY.)—The four handsomest parcels of BUILDING LOTS now to be bought; all excavated for immediate IMPROVEMENT. For sale singly or in plots at decided BARGAINS. Easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

N. B.—Building materials and labor being low, these exceptionally well-located, excavated lots present decidedly the best opportunity yet offered to secure a FINE LOT CHEAP, and build at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

NO. 5 WEST 57TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 150 feet west of 5th av.—For sale, this new and elegant brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman; size, 25 by 65 feet, with 35 feet extension. This is the best located house (with exception of the corners of 5th av.) on this wide and elegant street, and is one of the best planned and most convenient houses in New-York. Apply on premises, or No. 47 Park place.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, cabinet finish, 53d st., Broadway and 6th av. The cheapest in the market.
JOHN W. STEVENS, owner, Broadway and 51st st.

COMBINATION COOKING AND HEATING RANGES. Also, laundry ranges that heat the rooms above.
HULL, GRIPPEN & CO.,
3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE AND first-class residence, (formerly owned by Ely Whitney, Esq.,) situated on Suburban st., between Whitney av. and Prospect st., New-Haven, Conn.; house heated by steam and other modern conveniences; about seven acres of land, variety of fruit and shade trees, large barn and carriage-house; high ground and very pure air.

Also, a large, fine house on West Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn., (formerly occupied by Benjamin Noyes, Esq.,) with barn and carriage-house; lot 425x150 feet; would sell very low or exchange for business property in New-York City; brokers effecting a sale allowed a commission.

For terms, further particulars, &c., address
GEO. W. GOODSELL,
Post Office Box No. 1,555,
New-Haven, Conn.
Refer to A. J. MILBANK,
No. 70 Madison st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT furnished, a fine house, ten rooms; good garden, fruit, &c.; ten minutes' walk from depot. F. B. BETTS, No. 57 Broadway. Room No. 20.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York.—For sale or exchange for City property only, a large mansion, situated in eleven acres of ground, beautifully laid out, containing fruit and shade trees in abundance, stabling, ice-house, &c.; mansion contains twenty-four rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, gas-pipes, &c. If desired will be disposed of with horses, carriages, and furniture. Apply to GEO. MANLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED—AT MADison, N. J.—An elegant mansion, with seventy acres of land. The house has all modern improvements; the lawn has lake with boats, &c.; fine grove of old forest trees, extensive green-houses, conservatories, grottos, &c.; fruit in abundance; large vegetable garden; location high, and commanding views of great extent and beauty. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD; two very desirable houses, thirteen rooms each; fifteen minutes by horse-cars from ferries; will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire at GLOBE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Broadway, or of J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Pennsylvania. Price, $1,000. Very cheap; terms to suit.
D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY seat, in Scarsdale, Westchester County; has cost its present owner $45,000. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.
Houses and Lots on
2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,
By order of the above Executors, and of the
ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, ESQ., REFEREE.

MONROE STREET, NO. 19.—The valuable lot of land, with the three-story house on front and brick stable on rear of lot; size lot 25x100 feet.

MONROE STREET, NO. 50.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick stable covering lot; size 26 feet in front by 110 feet in depth.

MAPS and PARTICULARS at the office of ANDREW G. CROFSEY, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, or JACOB A. GROSS, Esq., No. 3 Chambers st., New-York City.

BY ORDER OF ISAAC WEED—I WILL SELL at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described property, viz.: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, distance one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line fifty feet, and thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

This property will be sold subject to two certain mortgages, as follows: A mortgage for $2,000 on the lot 175 feet west of Tenth avenue, with interest from the 18th day of January, 1875, and a mortgage for $3,000 on the other lot, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1874.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1875.
SAMUEL A. STEELE, Auctioneer.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—
NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.
BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

At public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee,
The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.
COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st., Plff's Att'y.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN D. Laforge.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, cottage and half-acre ground, at Annadale Station, Staten Island. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 135 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWIN HOYT to rent at a low price; large modern house with all City conveniences; fully furnished; fine lawns running to the water; shade and fruit trees; four graperies and green-houses, and large garden, products of which go to tenant; a superior Summer and Winter home. For full particulars apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—With or without the superb furniture, an elegantly-built, planned, finished, and located medium-size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, on 45th st., near 5th av.; price or rent low. Offices, 11 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS OR a year, at Roselle, N. J., forty-five minutes from foot Liberty st., a three-story house, with grounds 50x200 feet; rent $720 per year. Apply to or address E. S., No. 401 Broadway, lower floor.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS FROM June 15, a fully-furnished medium-sized house, between Madison and 5th avs., near 34th st.; rent, $225 per month. Address A., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., New-York, offer some handsome, fully furnished residences, (mountain or ridge;) rent, season or year.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, WITHIN ONE hour's journey from New-York, a nicely furnished cottage with garden attached; must be near a depot. Apply to L. L., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

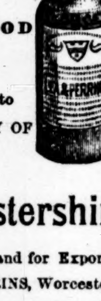
Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000	reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300	reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30	reams Check Folio.
30	reams Folio Post.
30	reams Demy.
150	reams Flat Cap.
100	reams Flat Letter.
25,000	sheets Bond Paper, 14x1..
20,000	sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100	reams Legal Cap.
50	reams Record Cap.
50	reams Congress Letter.
50	reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25	reams Packet Note.
50	reams Commercial Note.
100	reams Cover Paper.
25	reams Manilla Paper.
40	reams Envelope Paper.
1,000	sheets Blotting Pads.
10	dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2	dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2	dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6	dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20	dozen Ink Stands.
10,000	Paper Fasteners.
2,000	Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5	dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12	dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3	dozen Paper Weights.
50	pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2	dozen Letter Copying-books.
1	gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25	M Envelopes, nine inch.
25	M Envelopes, six inch.
25	gross Steel Pens.
8	gross Penholders.
25	dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60	gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8	gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6	dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12	dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2	dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1	dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20	dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3	dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D.,
FRANCIS COAN,
} Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmasters General of New South Wales and New-Zealand are prepared to receive, on or before the 1st day of June next, tenders for the conveyance of mails between those Colonies and San Francisco, once each way in every four weeks during a period of not exceeding eight years from the commencement of the service.

Full particulars of the number and description of ships required to be employed, the character of the service, the routes to be traversed, the regulations to be observed, and the conditions of the contract, with forms of tender, may now be obtained at the office of E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., C.B., the British Consul General at New-York, where the form of contract the contractors will be required to enter into, and the form of bond to be given, if a bond be required, may be seen.

Tenders are to be delivered to one of the Agents General in London of the said Colonies not later than the day above named.

Dated this 5th day April, 1875.

MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon May 24, 1875, for MASON WORK in Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let, with board, a large front room, southern exposure, well furnished, with large closet, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; location pleasant; in every respect a desirable home. No. 121 East 54th st., west of Lexington av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—DEsirable rooms, with or without board; also suite of spacious parlors; private table if desired; in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av. Summer prices.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with or without board; also, on parlor floor, one very fine room for a gentleman wishing first-class accommodations; also, nice single rooms; reference required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE second floor, and other rooms, with board. House and appointments strictly first-class. Apply at No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with or without board, where there are very few boarders; location first-class.

MRS. CAMP HAS TAKEN THE HOUSE NO. 70 Union place, between 18th and 19th sts., and offers delightful rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 58 WEST 49TH ST.—FINE SUITE THIRD story rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Neighborhood and house unexceptionable; immediate possession.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; location first class; references exchanged. Call at No. 109 East 16th st.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES' Hotel, five doors from Broadway.—Handsome second floor, nicely furnished, entire or in suites, with or without board.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

NO. 153 EAST 27TH ST.—A NICELY FURnished room to let to a gentleman, without board; strictly private family; comfortable home afforded; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also, room for a gentleman without board; terms moderate.

NO. 14 WEST 28TH ST.—FIVE HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on first floor to rent, singly or en suite, with or without board.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TWO ROOMS ON fourth floor, front, to let, with board; plenty of closets; references.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A SECOND-FLOOR large room in a first-class, liberal house; excellent table; references required.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board; central location; references required.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton St. Ferries; large pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with the comforts of a refined home, and liberal table.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—A handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board to gentlemen or family of adults. References exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family,
At No. 52 West 26th st.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; references exchanged.

NO. 216 EAST 10TH ST.—HALL ROOM, $3; large room and bath for one or two gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO rent a large furnished bedroom, with exclusive use of bath-room adjoining, in some private house near the Windsor hotel. Address, stating location, price, &c., J. C. R., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND SISter about 1st of June on North Shore of Staten Island. Address G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWICH, CONN; house delightfully situated on the Sound, five minutes' walk from depot and boat landing; plenty of shade; pleasant rooms; good table; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d st., or Delano House, Greenwich.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM CITY BY Harlem Railroad; location pleasant, quiet, healthy, and very convenient to station; large, airy rooms and good shade. Inquire at No. 46 West 16th st.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CANAAN, CONN.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and large rooms at reasonable prices. Apply to Mrs. D. A. RIKER, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., on May 20 and 21, at reception-room of Earle's Hotel, Canal st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family, near White Plains; one hour by either Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; location very fine and healthy; terms moderate. Address or call on J. STORY, Jr., No. 56 University place, corner 12th st.

A FARMER'S FAMILY NEAR BOONTON, N. J., will take a family to board during the Summer; terms reasonable. For particulars apply at No. 103 Gold st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AGREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, for cash, DURING THIS MONTH, *or* part cash, *and* balance in small monthly payments. The same to let.

WATERS' New Scale Pianos *are the* best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure *and* even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. The Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the matter of JOHN H. KIMMEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of John H. Kimmey, bankrupt, will sell at auction, for cash, at the stable in Gansevoort street, below West, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1875 at 3 o'clock P. M., 19 trucks, 22 horses, 2 mules, a large lot of harness, 2 light wagons, one sleigh, and other articles relating to a carting business.
SAM'L MARTIN, Assignee.
GEO. H. BREWSTER, Attorney, No. 37 Pine street.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS mail or park phaeton, as good as new, lined in Morocco; City made. One French chariot, hung on C springs. One barouche, in good order. Two top pony phaetons. Several top and no top wagons, my own make. ED. MURPHY, No. 225 Greene st.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN and Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap-dusters, &c. Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAM OF BAY CARriage horses, sixteen hands high. Apply to
F. H. DODD, No. 751 Broadway.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME SINGLE coupé, in fine order. Apply at private stable, No. 10 East 27th st.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

First Hundred Years of the Republic.
THE COMING CELEBRATION.
MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL DEMONSTRATION,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875, AT 8 P. M.

ADDRESSES by Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and other distinguished speakers.

MUSIC by the ADELPHI CHORAL SOCIETY, of Brooklyn; Miss GERTRUDE ORME, Vocalist; Miss ANNIE A. WATSON, Pianist; Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist, and Prof. J. JAY WATSON, Violinist.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Geoffroy in Giroflé-Girofla.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ITS 91ST TO 97TH PERFORMANCE,
with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
with the great original cast, including
Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original rôle, GIROFLE-GIROFLA
Mlles. MINELLI, KID, MM. DE QUERCY, VALAIRE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 21, 1875.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH GRAND CONCERT.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS each; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $5; season tickets for single gentlemen, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, TO W. B. FRELIGH.

Matinee at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1 o'clock. The drama of the IRISH MORMON and the pantomime of the THREE DWARFS. Also, the following volunteers:

J. P. Wheelock, Oofty-Gooft, Ben Yates, Charles B. Bishop, James W. Collier, the Gormon Brothers, Top Thompson, E. K. Collier, J. H. O'Neil, the Denier Family, five in number; Wm. Chase, John Gleason, Scanlin and Cronin, Charley Lord, Thomas Graham and Geordie Norton, Charley Knolomann, the great prodigy, Master Barney, Harry Lee, T. A. Graham.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Benefit WM. B. FRELIGH afternoon and evening. 100 volunteers. J. P. WINTER, DANIEL BOONE, and the drama IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, THE IRISH MORMON, and pantomime, THREE DWARFS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near STATE.
OPEN DURING THE SUMMER.
PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY in all branches.

N. B.—The New-York Conservatory was the first organized, and is in all respects superior to similar institutions.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE Children of the Colored Orphan Asylum will take place at their Institution, Boulevard and 143d st., May 20, 21, and 22, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. A small assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale; also refreshments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of GERTRUDE CUTTING, deceased, plaintiff, against Salmon S. Stevens, William Grau and Louisa J. Grau, his wife, Mark S. Stevens, Michael J. Boylan, Henry B. Gourley, John Heintz and —— Heintz, his wife, Theodore Claasen, Church E. Gates, George Baer, Frederick Boese, Albert Ayres, James Sheriff, Joseph Agate, Morris Hart, William Vanderminden, Dorethea Fischer, Joseph Rannegger, Edward E. Towes, Henry Goldstein, Jacob Hecht, Gustavus Rauchfuss, Vincenzo C. Gulli, Elias W. Van Voorhies, Maria L. Van Voorhies, as Trustees of the estate of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elizabeth Schneider, and Emma Dann, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Courthouse, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated February 16th, 1875.
MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES W. BLISS, Albert T. Whiting, James McKenna, Flavius J. Lake, and Sidney Cushing, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $180 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and on $300 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 7 per cent. per annum, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1875. JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 320 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN HITCHCOCK and DAVID W. HITCHCOCK, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred nine 38-100 dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $359 38, at rate 7 per cent per annum, and on $450 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 10 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 22, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN TODD, Assignee in bankruptcy of John A. Machado, plaintiff, against MANUEL J. DA COSTA LIMA VIANA, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No 64 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand three hundred and eight 82-100 dollars, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 23, 1875.
BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, April 24, 1875.
BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
my21-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—LOUISA BOCK against CHARLES BOCK, defendant. Summons—for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant CHARLES BOCK.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City on the 3d day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated January 5, 1875. ap16,1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY NIEMANN, plaintiff, against HENRY NIEMANN, defendant.—Summons for relief. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1875.
BRIGGS & FELLOWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ap23-1aw6wF*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM J. R. TERRY'S STORE, NO. 865 Broadway, A DOG; a liberal reward will be paid for the return of a white Scotch terrier dog, with a wart on his left shoulder; answers to the name of Billy.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 12,824, ISSUED BY Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York, (formerly Mariners' Savings Institution,) and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av.

BANK BOOK LOST—NO. 16,621, ISSUED BY the North River Savings Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.; the finder will please leave at bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST TIMES.

Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,
MACBETH,
produced with great magnificence, and a magnetic cast,
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
in the character of
LADY MACBETH,
and
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
in the part of
MACBETH.

LOCKE'S original music is given in all its grandeur by an augmented orchestra, eminent soloists, and an OPERATIC CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED MIXED VOICES.

The BOX OFFICE will be open continuously every day, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** NEXT MONDAY, May 24, Miss MORRIS as JANE SHORE, and Mr. RIGNOLD as WILLIAM, in BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Seats NOW to be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.
MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT,
NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 27,
on which occasion a remarkable bill, now being arranged, will be the offering, details of which will have timely advertisement.
THE SALE OF SEATS BEGINS ON SATURDAY.
Box Office open at 8 o'clock. In consideration of the extraordinary nature of the attractions, the following
PRICES
will prevail:
ORCHESTRA FLOOR..........TWO DOLLARS
OTHER RESERVED PLACES, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF
GENERAL ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
(Late Barnum's Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE..........Director

This vast structure has been converted by an enormous expenditure of money into
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD,
and will shortly be opened to the Public.

Concerts will be given every evening by Gilmore's Band of
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
This Band—which is now the
LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD,
and will include some of the most eminent Soloists in this country, and several celebrated European Soloists, never heard in America—has been in constant rehearsal for these concerts for many months.

Full particulars of the date of opening and the inaugural programme will be given in future advertisements.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.	P. M.
1. Handsomest Theatre in the world, open	7:30
2. The best Orchestra in the City, overture	7:50
3. Kathi Lanner's Ballet, "The Demons' Festival"	8:20
4. Fay Templeton in her Medley Specialties	9:15
5. Prof. Davis and His Dogs	9:25
6. Ballet, entitled "Danse de Paysannes."	9:40
7. Song, "Sweet Spirit," by Miss Andrews	10:10
8. Stauley, with comic songs	10:25
9. Grand Polka Ballet	10:30
10. Prof. Nelson and Sons	10:40
11. Grand Egyptian Ballet	10:50
12. Final tableau, "The Home of the Fairies."	11:00

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
Fay Templeton, Nelson Family, Davis and his Dogs.
GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Popular prices. Admission, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1.

ROBINSON HALL.

Grand success of the most enjoyable Opera, GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English, with an immense cast, a full and complete orchestra. A most powerful chorus. The most famous and the most popular of all Lecocq's works; draws crowded and delighted audiences in Europe and America.

AT ROBINSON HALL.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Sparkling, sentimental, laughable, every evening and Saturday matinée, with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for the production of this delightful opera by Mr. Matt Morgan. The most entertaining and amusing, laughter-provoking, sentimental sensation of the day. Sale of seats from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; $1 50, $1, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $8 and $10.

MR. TRENOR'S LAST RECEPTION DANSANTE,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, 21st inst., at 9.
LYRIC HALL, 6th av., Reservoir Square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
EVERY NIGHT, the great Burlesque
SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors at half real value. Men's and Boys' Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby st. and Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 21st.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th...8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

Fourteenth week. Ninety-second to Ninety-ninth Performance.

THE BIG
BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED!!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!!
18TH BONANZA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30,
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

*** MONDAY, MAY 24, ONE HUNDREDTH performance of THE BIG BONANZA. Every lady visiting the theatre will receive a MINIATURE BRICK OF SOLID SILVER. Reserved seats for this occasion, $2.

*** BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
BENEFIT MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
at 1:30 o'clock, for
MRS. G. H. GILBERT'S BENEFIT.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, with other distinguished artists, has generously volunteered, and all the
FAVORITES OF THE FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY
in an
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME.
Box sheet now open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 21,
will be repeated Boucicault's fine comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HENRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, Mss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, May 22.
ALSO IN THE EVENING,
will be presented Lord Lytton's charming poetic love story, entitled the
LADY OF LYONS,
with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, and a FINE CAST, including

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	COL. DAMAS
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	MONS. DESCHAPPELLES
Mr. J. B. POLK	as	MONS. GLAVIS
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	MONS. BEAUSEANT
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	THE LANDLORD
Mr. EDWIN	as	GASPAR
Miss ADA DYAS	as	PAULINE DESCHAPPELLES
Mme. PONISI	as	MME. DESCHAPPELLES
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON	as	WIDOW MELNOTTE

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
150TH TO 157TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 22. TWENTY-FOURTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.
Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.'s BENEFIT,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21.
Upon which occasion he will appear for the 154th time as the CHEVALIER DE VAUDREY
in the great play,
THE TWO ORPHANS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 641 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Filled to repletion with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
The theatre to which our best citizens bring their WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING.
Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.
NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the farther accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

SANS SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

This hotel having been refitted and supplied with all the requisites for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, will be open June 1, 1875.

THE NEW BOILING SPRING, "SANS SOUCI," on the hotel grounds, furnishes an abundance of water unexcelled by any of the famous springs of the country. Price, $3 per day; special rates for week or month; children half price. WM. STOTT, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J.,
on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.
D. S. HAMMOND.

FERN HILL—FAMILY HOTEL.—LARGE, airy rooms, with first-class board, twenty minutes from Erie Railroad station. Address Mrs. MARY WILKINSON, Paterson, N. J., or inquire of F. G. SMEDLEY, No. 237 Broadway.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection. Boating free. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address
OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., thirty minutes from Liberty st.—Open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD FROM JUNE 1 ON NEWburg Heights; first-class table, extensive grounds, with unexcelled river and inland view; prices moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 119 Newburg, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? For full list of places, prices, and accommodations, see HOME JOURNAL, just out.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

HOTELS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL.
BOND ST., LONDON.

The former lessees of the Great Northern Hotel desire to inform visitors to London that having taken the above superb, spacious, and convenient hotel, they purpose opening it in July next.

In expressing their acknowledgement for past favors, and giving assurance of that attention so essential to the comfort of guests, they confidently hope to be honored with a share of American patronage.
SOPHIA SCHUMANN,
Manageress Clarendon Hotel, Bond st., London

THE NEW CAPITOL.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

A DOCUMENT SATISFACTORY TO NONE OF THE COMMITTEE, BUT SIGNED BY THEM ALL—A SHARP REVIEW OF EXTRAVAGANT CONTRACTS—HOW JARVIS LORD'S NEW-YORK QUARRY FURNISHED GRANITE FOR THE CAPITOL—THE PRICE OF BRICK AND CARPENTER WORK IN ALBANY—THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 20, 1875.

During the progress of the rapid-transit debate this morning Senator Wood temporarily interrupted the proceedings by asking unanimous consent to make a report from the Finance Committee upon the investigation into the affairs of the new Capitol Commission. The reason for his request, he said, was that he was compelled to attend a meeting of the Conference Committee upon the Supply bill, and could make the report at no other time. The consent asked for having been given, he sent the report to the Clerk's desk to be read, prefacing it with the remark that it was a compromise report, as it was practically unanimously made notwithstanding the fact that it was not entirely pleasing to any member of the committee.

The report has been long expected, and is as follows:

The Finance Committee having been directed by resolution to investigate the expenditures of the new Capitol Commissioners, respectfully report:

That they have prosecuted the investigation with all the dispatch that the extent of the field of inquiry and the difficulties and embarrassments that surrounded it would allow, and they would have been able to have reported at the last session had it not been for delay in getting essential figures and estimates from the architects. During the present session considerable additional testimony has been taken and several new matters have been brought out.

The great general interest felt in the construction of the new Capitol, and the importance of the subject involved seemed to demand that the investigation should be of the most searching character. Such the committee has endeavored to make it.

THE COMMISSIONS.

The first commission, consisting of three, was organized under chapter 148 of the laws of 1864, and continued until the appointment of the second commission, consisting of eight, pursuant to Chapter 830 of the laws of 1868. This latter commission was followed by the present commission, consisting of six, which was appointed by chapter 715 of the laws of 1871.

THE FIRST ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE BUILDING.

By the act making the first appropriation for the construction of the new Capitol building it was provided that the building was to be such as not to require more than $4,000,000 for its construction. Plans were adopted under this provision, and the estimated cost of the entire work, according to such plans, was $3,924,655. Some modifications of the plans were made in 1869, of which the Commissioners in their report to the Legislature in January, 1870, say: "The modifications of the plan referred to in the report of the Commissioners to the Legislature have been made by the architect and submitted to and received the unanimous approval of the board. The architect reported to the board that the changes involved no material increase in the cost of the building."

CHANGES OF PLAN INCREASING THE COST.

Other changes have since been introduced; the thickness of the walls has been increased; the bond of the granite, or the depth that the granite extends into the wall, has been nearly doubled, thereby nearly doubling the quantity of this very expensive material in the exterior walls, which has up to this time increased the cost of the work at least $800,000; fine cut Dix Island granite has been put into the exposed wall of the basement at a very large expense; dressed granite has been substituted for brown stone and brick in the central and small courts; a groined arch of cut granite for the main entrance hall has been contracted for, and material changes are contemplated as to the material for the towers, and other changes, all tending very essentially to increase the cost of the structure.

EXPENDITURES UPON THE BUILDING—ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.

There had been expended upon the building up to January, 1874, as reported by the Commissioners, the sum of $4,347,500 28, and the architect estimates that it will cost, in addition to that amount, to finish and complete the entire work the sum of $7,885,065, making the whole building cost $12,250,296 20.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The excavation for the foundation was commenced December 9, 1867, and was completed in June, 1869. The first footing stone was laid in July, 1869, and the walls of the superstructure are now nearly half up. Owing to the absence of appropriations in amounts sufficiently large, and in some extent to a delay in procuring a sufficient supply of proper material, the work on the building has not been actively progressing upon the average more than half of the time in each year since it was commenced in 1867.

PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYES.

In prosecuting the work a large number of men have been employed, and up to June, 1874, there had been paid to clerks of the Commissioners $11,131, and to counsel, $5,185; to architect, $107,828 29; to superintendent of masonry, $28,666 66; to consulting engineer, $8,165; to general superintendent, $4,785 99, and for the inspection department over $54,000. To the superintendent of carpentry a commission was paid, and there was paid to laborers, foremen, time-keepers, and overseers, according to the Commissioners' accounts, $1,958,183 75. This is exclusive of the labor that was expended upon granite that was bought by contract. The men upon the work were not kept well and advantageously employed, and much of the time more men than were needed or than could be judiciously employed were carried on the pay-rolls, and there seems to have been a needless number assigned to act as foremen, or time-keepers, or to manage the derricks and to other positions where no special physical exertion was required, and where the pay was larger than that of a common laborer.

THE "SUPERINTENDENT OF CARPENTRY" AND HIS SYSTEM.

In the employment of carpenters the system appears to have been especially lax. It appears that the carpenter first employed was continued during the entire period of time under investigation, and that during the progress of the work his continuance was the subject of a special resolution of the Commissioners. During the time that this gentleman held the position of "Superintendent of Carpentry" he was actively engaged in prosecuting other works on his own account, and, therefore, he seems to have been of that class that the statute declares should not be employed. He was paid, in pursuance of his arrangement with the Commissioners, $3 50 per day for each man he had on the work, $3 of which was for the wages of the workman and fifty cents for his commission. His accounts were presented in gross for so many days' work at $3 50 per day, and in that form were certified by subordinates of the Commissioners, who had no record of the names of the men, the time they worked, and the wages they received; and it appears that whatever account was kept by the carpenter of the names and time of the men has not been preserved. It was impossible, therefore, to ascertain the amount overcharged in this department; but it does appear that a very large proportion of the men for whom the carpenter received $3 50 per day were paid by him only $2 50 or less per day. It also appears that these workmen were not kept employed, and were on the work in greater number than was necessary or proper. There is claimed to have been paid for carpenter work $100,215 25. This amount, in view of the character of the work, seems to be excessive.

AMOUNTS PAID FOR LUMBER.

There is reported to have been paid for lumber the sum of $59,129 64. In view of the fact that this is a fire-proof building, thus far constructed entirely of stone, brick, and iron, this expenditure and the item of $100,215 25 for carpenter work is very much larger than there is any proof to justify. Considerable of this lumber went to the carpenter's individual shop, and it is shown that no check or restraint was imposed upon him as to the number of men charged for his shop, nor was there any account kept of the lumber that was returned from that shop.

PURCHASES NOT MADE ON ANY JUST SYSTEM.

There does not seem to have been any enforced regulation that restricted the other purchases made on behalf of the State to the actual necessities of the work, and, as might be expected under such circumstances, very large purchases appear to have been made. There appears to have been paid for hardware $56,025 66, in which is included over thirty-six tons (or 730 kegs) of nails. There seems to have been paid for machinery $9,329 68, and in addition to this there was paid to a single firm engaged in the business of making and repairing machinery the sum of $17,359 07. And this last item seems the more extraordinary in view of the fact that a quite extensive black-smith shop was carried on by the State on the New Capitol grounds. There is claimed to have been paid for temporary plumbing and gas fitting, (none of the permanent work having yet been put in,) the very large sum of $10,466 11. The item of $4,422 25 for photographs is not satisfactorily explained by the suggestion that the working plans were all photographed, that should not have cost near that sum.

WAY IN WHICH THE BRICK WAS BOUGHT.

An inquiry into the manner of purchasing the principal materials of the building, and the prices paid therefor, lead to no more satisfactory result. The undisputed evidence shows that good brick are made at Albany. They have been used in all the important structures erected in that city, and to a considerable extent in the New Capitol. Perhaps they were not, in all respects, equal to brick made below the Highlands. There can be no doubt, however, that for all the work in the walls of the New Capitol they were just as good as those, yet the Consulting Engineer of this work seems to have insisted that they were not good enough even for the interior of the inside basement walls: indeed, he went so far as to suggest that a special size, such as is not made in this country, should be ordered for this work. It also clearly appears that at any time while this work has been going on brick from the Albany kilns, delivered upon the Capitol grounds, could have been obtained for from $8 to $8 75 per thousand. For one season there was a general advertisement for proposals for brick; in another a written invitation was sent to a few brick-makers below the Highlands for bids, and in each case, although the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, the brick cost the State from $2 to $5 per thousand more than they could have been obtained for from Albany brick-makers. The first accepted bid was for 500,000 at $10, and the contractor, who was neither a brick-maker nor dealer, at once ordered these brick from an Albany kiln, at a cost to him of only $8 per thousand. A very large number of brick have been paid for at prices ranging, substantially, from $10 95 to $13 per thousand, amounting in the aggregate paid for brick to the sum of $168,326 20. A practical man, familiar with brick and the price at which they were selling in market, could have purchased these brick, in our opinion, at a large saving to the State. The manner in which the brick were delivered involved a large expenditure by the State in handling and hauling, which also would have been saved if the brick had been delivered directly from Albany kilns.

THE PURCHASE OF SAND, CEMENT, AND FLAGGING-STONE.

In the purchase of sand no competition seems to have been invited. A large price has been paid; the manner in which it has been measured is unsatisfactory; large quantities have been wastefully used in filling pits and grading roads, and from all the information that has been obtained as to places where it has been used, there seems to have been a very much larger quantity paid for than has been used in the building, or than has been satisfactorily accounted for. In the purchase of cement, contracts for its delivery have not been enforced. The manner in which the quantities delivered were ascertained was such as to admit of gross frauds, and the evidence shows that the opportunity thus afforded has not gone unimproved. In this article the State has been the loser in both quantity and price. Potsdam flagging-stone that cost the State thirty cents per square foot has been used to a considerable extent for bonding the brick walls, when stone that would have answered every purpose could have been obtained at fifteen cents per square foot.

THE ALBANY RAILWAY COMPANY'S JOBS.

The Albany Railway Company has been allowed to obtain an undue advantage. The agents of the State hired teams to haul materials on wagons, and paid the teamsters for it to the extent of 2,379 days. The Company charged the State for hauling this same material, and credited the State with doing the work, and received $15,473 02 profit for this work, done by the State. This company was paid more for this work done by the State than it would have been entitled to receive at the contract rates if it had itself really done the work. For other work done by this Company, it was paid more than the contract price, and while the State had agreed to furnish the cars, and the Company was to bear all other expenses, there has been paid to the Company for oiling and repairing the cars the sum of $4,517.

THE COST OF THE STONE.

In the heavier items of stone the business has been transacted in a manner disadvantageous to the State. It would seem that a correct estimate should have been made of the quantity and kind of stone needed for the basement wall. The size of the building was known, and the height and thickness of the walls had been decided upon, and yet as to this basement an estimate is shown to have been made that involved serious loss to the State. The following statement shows the quantity and kind of stone estimated by the Consulting Engineer (to whom it seems to have been confided) for the basement, and the maximum price fixed upon each kind by the Commissioners in their resolution authorizing their executive committee to make a contract:

10,500	c. yds. limestone footings at $17 50...	$183,750
3,000	c. yds. uncut granite below ground, $30..	90,000
2,800	c. yds. granite footings, main tow r. $40.	112,000
400	c. yds. granite cut arch for tower, $60..	24,000
4,000	c. yds. cut gr'te faced above ground, $40.	160,000
20,700		$569,750

THE "UNBALANCED BID" STORY OVER AGAIN.

The prices fixed were high, especially that of limestone, which doubtless could have been obtained—as it was for the foundations of the porticoes—at $15 per cubic yard. The quantities above stated were exhibited to the contractors and a large number of bids were put in, all of which contained a specific price for each kind of stone proposed to be delivered, except that of Learned and Dixon, which was to furnish all at $24 40 per cubic yard, at which price the material estimated would cost $505,080. The bid of Learned and Dixon was accepted and the contract let to them. Embraced in this estimate, exhibited to parties who proposed to bid, was 400 cubic yards of cut arch granite for an inverted arch under the main tower; a tracing showing the plan of this inverted arch (which is hereto annexed, and marked Exhibit "A,") was also shown to those who were competing for the contract. This tracing showed an immense inverted arch, on which the main tower was to rest. The tracing and specifications showed that that was to be constructed of cut granite and limestone. Through what should have been solid portions of this arch were represented openings faced by cut dimension granite and limestone, so arranged that every stone in the structure was represented to be cut dimension stone. This plan of the inverted arch—according to the evidence of the architect—was designed by the consulting engineer, and consented to by him. He further testifies that he did not really approve of it, but yielded his views to those of the consulting engineer, and that he does not see how a more costly arrangement could have been devised. And as to the 4,000 cubic yards of cut granite, at $40 per yard, he says he was opposed to that item, and was not aware, at the time, that it had gone into the estimate. As soon as the "lump contract" was let to Learned and Dixon, and without any reason being given for it that was not equally apparent when the estimates were first made, the plan was changed, the whole character and quality of the work was altered, the inverted arch was abandoned and a solid limestone foundation substituted, and also the 4,000 cubic yards of cut granite was withdrawn. Thus the most expensive material, being 4,400 cubic yards of cut granite, amounting, as estimated, to $184,000, was taken out, leaving the contractors to deliver 10,500 cubic yards of the cheaper material at the same rate that they were to receive for the whole, and only 5,800 cubic yards of the more expensive material. Not long after this the estimate of quantities was revised, and 10,285 cubic yards of limestone and 1,597 cubic yards of granite were added, thus leaving the estimated quantity of limestone at 20,785 cubic yards, and of granite at 7,397 cubic yards, instead of 10,500 cubic yards of limestone and 10,200 cubic yards of granite, as in the original estimate—thus doubling the quantity of the cheaper material and reducing the quantity of the more costly material by one-third. After this change in the estimated materials a modification of the contract was made so as to allow $19 40 per yard for all the limestone thereafter to be delivered; and the contractors allowed a reduction of $20 per yard on the quantity estimated for the inverted arch that they had substituted of undressed limestone instead of the cut granite that the Commissioners had estimated at $60 per yard. This arrangement did not, as suggested, save anything to the State. It only had the effect to reduce the amount that the contractors would have otherwise taken by means of what we cannot characterize as anything less than a fraudulent estimate and change of plan. In making these apparent concessions, these contractors involved the Commissioners in what was, as far as the State is concerned, a more unfortunate complication. A contract was made with them to deliver for the basement wall in place of the 4,000 cubic yards of cut granite that they had been relieved from delivering, at $24 40, by the change of plan, Dix Island granite, at a price thereafter to be agreed upon. The wall was to be rock faced. The contractors sent on a few stone with fine cut face, which were placed in the wall by those in charge of the work, and that involved the cutting by the State of all the others to match them. This turned out to be an extensive change of plan, which, as the architect says, was effected by the contractors, and involved the State to a very large additional expense. Before the contractors had delivered all the stone they called for a settlement, and having the only stone that would match those thus placed in the walls they dictated the price. The State paid for 1,116 cubic yards of Dix Island granite in the basement wall, over $126 000—exclusive of dressing, making it cost over $113 per cubic yard for the stone in the rough. Thus making the basement wall that was contracted for at $505,680, cost the State at least $865,324 84, or $360,244 84 more than the contract price.

TROUBLE IN GETTING THE GRANITE.

The selection of granite for the exterior walls of the superstructure was a matter of grave importance, and no material should have been selected without the utmost certainty that the needed supply could be obtained. It was determined to contract with the New-York Granite Company for Yarmouth granite at 75 cents per cubic foot rough. At the time this contract was let there was a large number of bidders, and this was taken, apparently, because it was the lowest bid. The quarry was comparatively new and undeveloped. It is questionable whether it was wise to take so great a risk in an experiment of opening a quarry, even if the price was the lowest. But the experiment was made and failed. There was great delay in getting granite, but finally enough was obtained to lay nearly three courses, when the contractor ceased to deliver. The State lost largely by the delay; it lost more by the company not keeping its contract and delivering the stone; the retained percentage was paid over, and about twenty-two per cent. besides was paid for measurement with an inch margin, when the contract was for plan line measurement.

THE KEENE GRANITE CONTRACT.

So in the contract for Keene granite, for the interior, the contract price was $5 50 per cubic foot for wrought granite, measured to plan line. After the delivery of a small amount the contract price was raised fifty cents per cubic foot, and twenty-two per cent. was added to the whole, by paying for an inch margin, or an inch all around more than the stone measured; and, finally, when Mr. Bodwell gets the Keene quarry and contract, the price is further increased so that the State paid for the portion delivered by him at the rate $8 24 per cubic foot, when the original contractor had undertaken to deliver it at $5 50.

THE HALLOWELL GRANITE COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

By far the largest amount of granite in the superstructure has been delivered by the Hallowell Granite Company, J. R. Bodwell, agent, at $1 35 per cubic foot for rough granite, and $6 75 per cubic foot for wrought granite, or, with the margin added, $1 65 for rough and $8 24 for wrought. This is a very expensive building material, especially when it is remembered that this high price is paid for the whole depth of stone that goes into the wall. Superintendent Eaton has contracted with this company during the past season for cut granite at only $6 per cubic foot, while $8 24 was paid the season before—making a saving of over twenty-seven per cent. It is but fair to state in this connection that within the past year the prices of labor and materials have somewhat declined.

HOW MUCH THE STATE HAS PAID FOR STONE NEVER USED.

Allowing and measuring the inch margin all around on the granite, the State has paid for over and beyond the granite that is set in the walls, or definitely accounted for, 8,353 cubic feet of Yarmouth, 2,656 cubic feet of Hallowell, and 9,367 cubic feet of Keene. Some allowance, it is claimed, should have been made for waste; but it seems that the inch margin allowed should cover that, for in margin there was allowed 7,070 cubic feet of Yarmouth, 28,658 cubic feet of Hallowell, and 10,558 cubic feet of Keene. It has also been claimed that some of these stone have been used in portico foundation walls, and for backing. We have not been able to ascertain how much was used for such purposes. We think there can be no justification in using such expensive material for those purposes.

NO NEED FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

It seems needless for the committee to pursue in further detail the history of the transactions connected with this work. One or more of the Commissioners have been present at the several hearings, and a portion of the time counsel on their behalf have attended. The counsel have submitted written statements, and have made oral arguments. These, together with all of the testimony taken, accompany this report. This renders it unnecessary, if it was otherwise desirable, that we should go more fully into the transactions presented by the evidence.

THE SYSTEM UNDER WHICH THE WORK IS DONE "NOT A WISE ONE."

The committee are of the opinion that the system under which the work on the New Capitol has been carried on, up to June, 1874, is not a wise one. Other public buildings not, however, involving the expenditure of so large sums of money, have been undertaken and carried on by the State under the same system of commissions. Some of the best men in the State have held positions on such commissions, and yet your committee has found in the investigation of their affairs that the work has been carried on under them with great disadvantage to the State; and in this investigation, as in the investigation of the affairs of those commissions, we find nothing involving the personal integrity of the Commissioners. In this New Capitol work the system of management, under the different commissions, has been substantially the same. The Commissioners have been gentlemen of various pursuits in life, serving without compensation, attending the stated meetings of the board, and having a general oversight of the business, but giving it no constant or special attention; but it was a business of which they had no practical knowledge, and in which they had no experience. The detail of the business and its immediate management has been left to others with responsibility so divided and subdivided that there was no one who considered himself responsible for any negligence or mismanagement which resulted; hence it is claimed on the part of the Commissioners that the faults complained of have come to a great extent from the system, and that under it the responsibility for all that has gone wrong should not be ascribed to them, or those of them residing remote from the place where the work is going on, and where it could not have their personal oversight.

THE WORK SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF ONE COMPETENT MAN.

We think the direct management of the business of carrying on such a work should be in the hands of one responsible man, who should be a practical builder, of large experience, who understands the business, and who should devote his entire time to it; such a man, with the aid of his experience, can manage the business with far more advantage to the State than any commission possibly could. Under such a system, honestly and economically administered, the work of the New Capitol would have been much further advanced, and that portion which has thus far been erected might have been accomplished with a saving of at least a million of dollars. The results of the past year, under the partial change that has been made, confirm the committee in this opinion.

The testimony taken by the committee on the investigation is hereto attached, to which reference is made for particular consideration by your honorable body, and will be found, your committee believes, fully to justify its deductions and conclusions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. P. WOOD.
S. S. LOWERY.
J. H. SELKREG.

I concur with the committee in their conclusions and recommendations, but am not sufficiently familiar with the figures to be positive as to their correctness, but have no doubt of their correctness.

JOHN C. JACOBS.

A UNION CHURCH AND A NEW PASTOR.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. WILD—FROM THE METHODIST TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. Joseph Wild, D. D., was yesterday installed Pastor of the Union Congregational Church of Brooklyn, which has been formed by the union of the State Street and Elm Place Congregational Churches. The procedure consisted of an ecclesiastical council held in the afternoon, and the installation exercises in the evening. The meeting in the afternoon was for the purpose of recognition of the new church, the examination of the candidate for the pastorate, and a review of the proceedings of the council. The following churches were represented, either by the Pastors or delegates, or both: Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; Plymouth Church, Clinton Avenue Church, South Church, Bedford Church, Church of the Covenant, Church of the Mediator, Puritan Church, New-England Church, Broadway Tabernacle Church, Congregational Church at Harlem, First Church, Parkville, Long Island; First Church, Jersey City, and the First Church, Newark; the Central Church, Warren Street Church, Park Church, First Church, New Lots, Long Island; Second Church, Jersey City; First Valley Church, Orange, N. J.; First Church, Plainfield, N. J., and Church of the Disciples, New-York, had also been invited, but were unrepresented. Of the ministers invited to sit in the council there were present: Rev. Samuel Baylis, Brooklyn; Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, Brooklyn; Rev. Anson Gleason, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. A. H. Clapp, Bible House, New-York; Rev. J. C. Merseroe, New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. R. P. Hibbard, New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Thwing, Rev. J. B. Bidwell, New-York.

Rev. Dr. Budington, of the Clinton Avenue Church, was appointed Moderator, and Rev. H. H. McFarland Clerk. The proceedings were opened by the reading of the call for the meeting, after which Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, one of the committee on behalf of the church, presented extracts from the records concerning its organization. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Brown, Clapp, and Vorgin, was then appointed to consider the orthodoxy of the articles of faith, covenant, and principles and rules of the church. They reported favorably, and recommended the recognition of the church. The report was unanimously adopted. The Pastor elect presented a certificate of his membership and good standing in the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of his dismissal therefrom at his own request, and also his certificate of location by the Presiding Bishop of the Conference. The letters concerning his call and acceptance were then read, after which he made his confession of faith, and was examined by the Moderator in respect to questions of religious belief.

The installation services were begun at 7:30 o'clock. They were opened by the reading of the records of the council by the Clerk, Rev. Mr. McFarland. Rev. Prof. Thwing then read a portion of the Scriptures, after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Lockwood. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, who described the qualities of the Apostle Paul, and recommended them for imitation by Christians, and especially by Christian ministers. He spoke of his conscientiousness, his high moral courage, his combined sternness in rebuking evil and tenderness in dealing with evil-doers, his concentration of purpose, his intense earnestness and energy, and his humility and prayerfulness. At the conclusion of his discourse, the prayer of installation was offered by Rev Dr. Beecher. The Moderator, Rev. Dr. Budington, then delivered the charge to the Pastor, and the church was formally recognized. The right hand of fellowship was tendered to the Pastor by Rev. C. H. Everest, and the charge to the people was delivered by Rev. J. C. Merseroe. The exercises terminated with the benediction by the Pastor.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE METHODISTS.

A temperance entertainment was given last evening at the Kipp's Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, in East Thirty-seventh street, under the auspices of the Pioneer Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Good Templars. It was attended by a large number of people, the seats in the body of the church being filled by an attentive audience. Following is the programme: Organ voluntary, W. H. Russell, Jr.; prayer; address, Rev. G. H. Hepworth; song, "When the Tide Comes in," Miss Nettie Balmor; recitation, "A Scene in a New-York Tenement," Mr. William H. Pope; singing, choir; address, J. B. Gibbs; song, "Who's at My Window?" Miss Nettie Balmor; address, Rev. W. H. Russell; singing, choir. The address of Rev. Mr. Hepworth was an able and earnest appeal in the cause of temperance, and was illustrated by numerous anecdotes pertaining to the subject. He urged his hearers to aid in the work, and spoke of the precious privilege of redeeming a soul from ruin.

EXHIBITION AT THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The annual exhibition of the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, above Manhattanville, took place yesterday, and about 300 children took part, under the supervision of O. K. Hutchinson, Superintendent, and Miss Jane McClelland, the Matron. The excercises, which took place in the school-room, consisted of singing and declamations. Since the opening of the institution in 1837, more than 2,000 children have been admitted to the asylum. In 1873 the number was 271; since then 94 have been admitted, of whom 81 have been returned to friends or placed in good homes elsewhere. There were 13 deaths during this period.

The officers of the asylum are anxious to see the building, in which they are, completed as it was designed by the architect. The children are at present crowded in their quarters, and the ladies appeal to the public for sufficient money to make their building commodious. The cost of the proposed completion would be from $18,000 to $20,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MAY 21, }
3:00 O'CLOCK A. M. }

LATEST ABOUT THE FIRES.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE OSCEOLA DISASTER.

TYRONE, Penn., May 20.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock this morning at the Moshannon Lumber Company's mill, west of Osceola. Fifteen million feet of lumber were burned, and the wind was so strong that fire-brands two feet long were blown to all parts of the town of Osceola. Fires are breaking out at every point. All the public buildings, except the Catholic and Methodist Churches, are burned. About 200 houses are also destroyed, and 1,200 people are homeless. The people were driven to the race course, where they were surrounded by fire, communication on all sides being cut off by fire. The fire department of this place left at 2 o'clock, with their steamers and hose-carriage, but could not reach Osceola on account of the railroad track being burned. The railroad between Osceola and Powellton on either side is one blaze of fire. The members of the Tyrone fire company fought their way through and rendered all the assistance possible. About 200 houses are standing yet. Some half a dozen houses were burned between Osceola and Powellton.

Sheriff McPherson left Houtzdale at 4 o'clock P. M. The reports at that hour were that fourteen houses were burned, and the conflagration raging terribly; no escape for the town, every communication being cut off by fire through the woods. At this writing Hoop & Humes, tailors; M. A. Shannon, lumber; Heill's big mill, and Elliott & Caldwell's lumber saw mills are burned; also, Jesse Crawford's new foundry, and 30,000,000 feet of lumber are also destroyed. The total loss is about $2,000,000. The insurance generally is very light. No lives were lost up to the last report. The people are in destitute circumstances, they having lost their property and everything else. The miners who were on a strike are reported as working diligently to save Houtzdale.

The woods between Tyrone and Phillipsburg are on fire.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK—MAHANOY CITY THREATENED BY FIRES IN THE WOODS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 20.—An attempt was made to burn Shenandoah this morning. At Rile's Hotel it was discovered that coal-oil and lighted matches had been thrown in at the windows. In a few minutes after the above discovery was made, a second alarm was sounded in another direction, and a dwelling-house and carpenter's shop were burned to the ground. While the firemen were working on an adjoining building a third alarm was given up town. A lumber-yard had been fired and was partially destroyed. The citizens are very much alarmed, and vigilance committees and committees of safety have been organized. Charles Hays was arrested this afternoon, charged with being connected with the incendiarism, and was held in $1,000 bail to answer at the next term of the court.

The fires on the mountains continue, and the heavy winds have spread them rapidly in all directions. The citizens of Middleport telegraphed to the Pottsville Fire Department to-day for assistance. Before transportation could be had they again telegraphed they had the fire under control. The people of Gilberton telegraphed to the Mahanoy City Fire Department for help, the large Draper Colliery being in great danger. It was finally saved. At Donaldson and Tremont the colliery whistles and alarms were given during the day, summoning the men to protect the coal breakers. The fire is advancing on Mahanoy City, Mahanoy Plains, and Maiserville, where the citizens are out in the woods fighting the flames. Slabtown, a small mining village, was entirely burned out, fifteen miners' dwellings were burned at Lanigan's, and eight at the Pennsylvania Colliery. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a portion of the Pottsville Fire Department were called out, and they immediately left by special train for Gilberton.

MINES AND RAILROAD BUILDINGS BURNING—THIRTEEN CARS DESTROYED.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., May 20.—An extra train left here this evening for Snow with a large body of men from Valentine's works to aid in checking the fires in that region. Mine No. 4, at Snow-shoe, is burned. About seventy-five feet of the trestle-work of the railroad has been destroyed, and the water-tanks and several buildings along the road are on fire. Great excitement prevails.

LATER.—About thirteen cars have been burned at Snow-shoe, about eighty or one hundred tons of coal, and all the houses about the mines are destroyed.

Creider's mill and a large lot of lumber were consumed, also a lot of timber belonging to the Bellefonte car works.

FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS ABOUT MAUCH CHUNK.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 20.—The mountain fires in this neighborhood still continue burning, and new fires are reported in different parts of the county. The wind was very high all day, and tended somewhat to cause a more rapid advance of the flames.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of dry-goods importers who desire to prevent smuggling will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A dispatch was received in this City yesterday stating that the "direct-cable steam-ship" Faraday touched at Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 19th inst. for coal.

Terence P. Smith, formerly Sergeant at Arms of the Common Council, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Water Registers' Bureau, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

A meeting of the New-England Society, to complete the arrangements for the Bunker Hill Centennial Excursion, will be held this evening, at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, at 7:30 o'clock.

William Maloney, a coachman in the employ of William H. Morris, of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street and Morris place, fell from a carriage, yesterday morning, and fractured a leg.

The Coland, from Rotterdam, with 114 passengers; the Bolivia, from Glasgow, with 284; and the Great Western, from Bristol, with 45, arrived at Castle Garden yesterday.

E. P. Weston, the pedestrian, was taken from the track last evening at the Rink on account of the excessive swelling of his foot, and thus concluded his walk.

E. H. Sabin, of Cincinnati, a guest of the Brandreth House, in this City, was robbed of a gold watch valued at $180, while stepping from a Fourth avenue car at Canal and Centre streets, on Wednesday night.

The 294th regular lecture of the New-York Liberal Club will be delivered by Mr. Richard L. Dugdale, this evening, at Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street, on the subject, "Preventable Causes of Pauperism."

Fifteen lots of fine Madeira and sherry wines, belonging to the late Thomas P. Barton, formerly of Philadelphia, will be sold to-day, at 12:30 P. M., at the office of E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine street.

In answer to a communication from the Memorial Committee the Fire Commissioners will detail a battalion of firemen to act as an escort to the Grand Army Posts on Decoration Day. The following subscriptions have been received by the committee: A Lady, $1; H. K. Bogart, Esq., No. 50 Wall street, $15; Alderman O. P. C. Billings, $10; Valentine G. Hall, Esq., No. 398 Fifth avenue, $25; E. R. Peaslee, M. D., No. 29 Madison avenue, $5; D R. Garniss, Esq., No. 60 Wall street, $75.

The bronze pillars just placed in position in front of the new Masonic Temple, in Twenty-third street, were executed by Messrs. Mitchell & Vance, but designed by N. Le Brun, the architect of the building.

Georgiana Gardner, aged three years, of No. 62 East Broadway, was run over at the corner of Market street and East Broadway, by Car No. 47 of the Dry Dock Line, yesterday, and had her left leg and left arm fractured. The driver abandoned the car and escaped.

Patrick Conlan, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, while passing under the bridge at Spuyten Duyvil yesterday, struck his head against the timbers of the bridge and was fatally injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of H. W. Johnson, who died in the Park Hospital, from cerebral apoplexy, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring the system of treatment of persons arrested for intoxication, and recommending that Police Surgeons should be required to reside in the precinct where they do duty.

Thomas W. Carney, a waiter, residing at No. 212 West Twenty-ninth street, was arrested last evening by Detectives Reilly and Williamson of the Central Office, on suspicion of having stolen a handsome silk flag from the armory of the Old Guard, at No. 211 Fourth avenue, about two weeks ago. He will be taken to court to-day.

At the morning session of the State Associated Press, now holding its annual meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel, Mr Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, for the past six years and now President of the association, was made the recipient of a gratifying testimonial on the part of his fellow members, the souvenir being an elegant diamond solitaire weighing over three carets, and procured at Tiffany's at a cost of $500, gold.

BROOKLYN.

The flags were flying on the City Hall yesterday in honor of the Mecklenburg Centennial.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning and audited bills amounting in the aggregate to $7,604 03.

Benjamin Laramie was arrested last night, charged with stealing a silver watch valued at $85 from Frank Haywood.

Edward Farley, aged four years, residing at No. 177 Smith street, was bitten in the face by a dog last evening at Atlantic avenue and Boerum street. The dog was killed.

The Grand Jury, Mr. H. Kellum, Foreman, visited the institutions at Flatbush yesterday with District Attorney Snell and inspected the Almshouse, Hospital, Nursery, and Lunatic Asylum.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union will take place on May 26. Should the weather be adverse, the exercises in the churches and the parade will be postponed until the first fair day.

Ticket No. 140 won the diamond cross and pendant given to the House of the Good Shepherd, East New York. The ticket had been sold through Mr. William H. Shields, of New-York, to Mr Fitch J. Stranahan, No. 269 Union street, Brooklyn.

A RICH GIFT TO THE CARDINAL.

A DIAMOND CROSS VALUED AT $20,000 PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE LADIES OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

The ladies at Mount St. Vincent extended a reception to his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey yesterday. At 8 A. M. the Cardinal celebrated High Mass in the chapel attached to the institute, at which eight young ladies received their first communion. His Eminence next bestowed the Sacrament of Confirmation upon twenty-nine young ladies, after which he delivered a short address, exhorting them to remember the solemn vows they had taken, and subsequently retired. At 6 P. M. he returned, in response to an invitation extended to him in the morning. The large drawing-room was decorated with floral emblems and scarlet drapery, and upon a temporary stage an allegorical drama was enacted by thirty-one little girls. At the conclusion of the performance his Eminence was approached by three young ladies, who, respectively, delivered addresses in the English, French, and Latin languages. The first was delivered by Miss McCall, the second by Miss Raunaud, and the third by Miss McGuire. One of the trio next presented the Cardinal a costly basket of flowers, on behalf of the pupils. In the centre of the basket was a magnificent diamond cross valued at $20,000, the gift of the pupils. A copy of the Latin address previously delivered, engrossed on satin and inclosed in a handsome morocco case, was confided to the care of the Ablegate, Mgr. Roncetti, to be delivered to the Pope. Cardinal McCloskey next addressed the ladies. He said that since his elevation to the Cardinalate, he had been accorded numerous receptions, but none of them afforded him more heartfelt gratification than the affectionate tribute which had been just paid him. As long as he lived he would retain pleasant memories of the loving words of the ladies of Mount St. Vincent. The Ablegate, Mgr. Roncetti, then delivered an address in the French language, in which he said the Holy Father would derive consolation from the affectionate words of the address from his daughters of the Convent of Mount St. Vincent, and he personally thanked them for the kind welcome he had received at their hands. After partaking of a bountiful collation, the Cardinal and his distinguished friends took their leave.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BLIND.

ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND—INTERESTING EXERCISES BY THE PUPILS.

Those who attended the anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind at Steinway Hall last evening, could not but have been strongly impressed with the perfection attained in the system of educating this afflicted class. Not only did the majority of the pupils display more than ordinary proficiency in the elementary studies, but some of the larger ones showed that they possessed an extensive knowledge of literature and the higher branches of mathematics. Rev. Mr. Crambell introduced the exercises with prayer, and was followed by a chorus entitled "Good Morning," by the classes. After this came a piano duet by two of the elder male pupils named Edward Conod and John Kantz; a declamation, "The Blind Boy's Song," by a little boy named Jesse Upton; and a sewing and knitting-machine exercise by four girls which was introduced into the programme, in order to demonstrate the feasibility of blind girls engaging in employment of that character with success. The entire operation of adjusting the machine and threading the needle was performed with apparent ease and accuracy. The young lady who worked on the knitting-machine manufactured a complete scarf of red worsted in less than seven minutes, while those engaged on the sewing-machines manipulated them with average speed. An examination of the linen sewed by them showed, moreover, that the stitching was perfectly straight, firm, and precise. At the conclusion of this exercise, the pupils sang "Come, Gentle Spring," and as an encore, gave the "Slumber song." This was followed by a piano solo by John Morris; a song, "The Last Man," by Charles Kerzer; a recitation in arithmetic by the advanced classes, who invariably returned ready answers to rather difficult problems; chorus "Sweete Flowers ye were too Faire," (in five parts;) piano solo, by Fannie Samuels; duet, "O'er the Hill, O'er the Dale," by Elizabeth Ellis and Berandina Porat; reading from books printed in point alphabet, by five little girls; piano quartet, by John Carrol, John Morris, Oscar Porat, and Charles Keizer; song, "Mother would Comfort Me," by John Small; recitation in geography with dissected maps; chorus, "Softly Fall the Shades of Evening." The entire entertainment was enjoyable, the musical portion of it being particularly excellent.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDHOLDERS.

The committee of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which met on Wednesday morning for the purpose of considering the best means of managing the affairs of the company, resumed their session yesterday morning. There were present Johnston Livingstone, of New-York; William M. Knight, of Pittsburg; Gen. Stark, of Lowell; J. N. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; J. M. Denison, of Baltimore, and the officers of the company. The session was held in private, and the members were occupied chiefly in discussing the most efficient and practical means of working the road to the best advantage for the bondholders. No decisive action, however, was taken except that it was agreed upon to reorganize the company to-day for the purpose of raising money with the view of placing the road upon a more efficient footing. The plan proposed was the subject of consideration yesterday. The bondholders' committee have met with considerable opposition by a class of persons they have designated "railroad wreckers," a class of lawyers and brokers who make it their business to attack the management of railroad corporations in the name of the holders or fictitious holders of bonds for small amounts, and who get up foreclosure suits, as parties representing bonds, stock, or credits, and thus occasion the railroad companies much trouble and inconvenience. It is stated that within the past eighteen months, this class of lawyers and brokers have established a regular business in the way of getting up suits against railroad corporations for the purpose of inducing the companies to buy out their claims. The Northern Pacific Railroad has been persistently attacked by this organization, and the bondholders' committee have resolved to expose these transactions. It is understood that some of these lawyers are at present preparing charges of fraud against the managers of the road, and the object of the meeting to-day will be to warn the bondholders against crediting the stories circulated.

A BROADWAY SALOON-KEEPER STABBED.

At 2 o'clock last Monday morning, while a number of late revellers were carousing in the Shakespeare Saloon, at No. 833 Broadway, a quarrel arose between John Pentland, the proprietor, and one of his guests, George Moore, alias Fowler. The quarrel culminated in a fracas between the two men, during which Moore drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Pentland four times about the head and face, inflicting serious wounds. The assailant ran away immediately after the stabbing, and is still at liberty. Pentland was taken by his friends to his apartments, above the saloon, and Dr. Stenson was called to attend. The affair was carefully concealed from the Police authorities until yesterday afternoon, when, Pentland's condition becoming serious, his daughter called at the Mercer Street Police Station and reported the facts to Capt. Van Dusen. A description of Moore was obtained, and search is being made for him. In what manner the quarrel originated could not be learned, as all the parties interested are very reticent about the matter.

[Advertisement.]

THOSE WHO WANT the handsomest HAT, and indisputably the best, should make their purchases at KNOX'S, No 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This is a special edict from the World of Fashion. Obey it.

[Advertisement.]

BAROMETERS IN THE BOOTS

is a name often applied to corns and bunions. Your best way to cure them is with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. One application will give immediate relief.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Houston, for Bermuda.—Joseph H. Riley, Mrs. Riley, W. H. Hughes, Master D. Dickinson, Austin Dunham, Edward Dunham.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—C. Church and wife, C. W. Littel, Miss H. H. Littel and attendant, Mrs E. C. Stebbins, Miss Minnie Neff, Mrs. J. N. Fisher, Mrs. C. B. Handley, Mrs. C. H. Harris, Mrs. Perkins, J. W. Allen and wife and three children, Mrs. G. Harris, Miss Cobb, E. A. Williams and wife and child, Mrs. Colston, Miss M. J. Wallace, Miss Emma Kinsey, Andrew Jackson, William Mongin, S. Thompson, Mrs. C. M. Hovey, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Mayhard, S. L. Mitchell, W. L. Ralph, H. W. Baker, B. Gardner, Mrs. J. F. Douglas, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Hoyles, Mrs J. C. Weeks, L. D. Knapp, R. W Wallace, H. C. Purdy and wife, Frank Holier, C. S. Darby, Mrs. Adrian A. Dunphy, R. Ellis and wife, H. Booth, D. M. Allard, Miss B. Sullivan, Mrs. T. M. Fleetwood and infant, Miss Kate Brandreth, Miss Fannie Brandreth, Miss Birdie Brandreth, C. Lamb and son, J. L. Finn and wife, H. D. Sadu, wife, and servant, P. Early and wife, Mrs. Goodell, G. A. Brandreth, J. Stewart Tallis, Mrs. McOmade, John McOmade, A. Hovacks, J. Owens, wife, and two children, B. Moses, J. Polk, F. Jackson, Mrs. Meaney and daughter, J. Walsh, P. Conned, D. Courtney, J. Bulkley, M. Mowlan, J. O'Leary, S. Lippincott W. C. Burke, Thomas Mat. Thomas Roper, John Breene, D J. Beatty, James Hanagan, John Johnson, P. Gatrey, Robert Foster, H. Bradley, Alexander Raines, F. Crosby, C. W. Lewis, Charles Booth, J. W. Reed, H. Homer, James Folds, S. McGowan, S. Homer.

In Steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—G. Granville Wright, wife and maid, Joaquin Jose Vieira, Henry Correja, Capt. Jerry Potts, E. W. Ross, Commander George P. Ryan, United States Navy, and Lieut. Commander Charles J. Train, United States Navy, of Transit of Venus Expedition at Kerguelen; David R. Holmes, Lieut. Commander C. V. Gridley, United States Navy; John F. Smith, Theodore Purdy, C. O'Neil, Otto Ewada. From Para—Francis Moran. From St. Thomas—John W. Culbert, F. L. Platt, A. Lesley, E. W. Sheirer, William Moore and wife, Mrs. Vasques, Thomas Hutchinson, C. McKenzie, W. Henna, George G. Granger, Jose Galladt, A. Yalisias, P. Richards and wife, F. T. Bailey, wife and child, Joseph Yarist, Thomas Mills, G. T. Gaubert.

In steam-ship Bolivia from Glasgow.—Daniel E. Davies, William H. Trenfield, James Kydd, Hector Beith, Malcolm Love, Miss Maria P. Lacroix, C. H. Bryan and lady, C. H. Bryan, Jr., Miss Emily V. Huggins, Miss Julia F. Huggins, Joseph F. Wilder, Miss Kate Reekie, Miss Lizzie Reekie, Miss Margaret S. Hutton, David Roberts and lady, William McCulloch, Rev. S. R. Wynkoop and lady, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, Miss Helen Webster, Master Herbert G. Macbeth, Master George A. Macbeth, John E. Crawford, Rev. R. A. McFariane, Miss Margaret L. Lucy, Mr Riley and lady, Mr. Norrie, J. W. Low, E. McKenzie.

In steam-ship State of Louisiana, for Liverpool.—G. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Molesworth, Miss Molesworth, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. Ellen Power, George Power, Robert Kane, Harris Pearson, John Scanlan, H. C. Parker, S G Dunn, John Brown, Joseph McCulloch, A. Bernard, Mrs. Bernard, E. Hussan, H. Henderson, A. McCutcheon, H. Nash, Edward Singleton, James McPherson, Mrs. McPherson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:39 | Sun sets....7:15 | Moon rises...9:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:02 | Gov. Island...8:51 | Hell Gate...10:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, May 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Louisiana, (Br.,) Johnson, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hues, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Maggie, (Br.,) Cumming, Pictou, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; E. Suthergreen, (Br.,) Spicer, Marseilles, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs L. Warren, Leach, Minatitlan, (Mex.,) James E. Ward & Co.; Hattie Pettis, Pettis, Point-a-Pitre, D. R. De Wolfe & Co.

Schrs. James Ponder, Hudson, Fernandina, &c., E. D Hurlbut & Co.; schr. Lily, Cole, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Hero, Baker, Salem, C. F. Robbins; Julia E. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., and Point Bluff, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Martha Amanda, Phillips, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Windham, Bristol May 4, with mdse. and 40 passengers to W. D. Morgan. Had strong westerly gales to lat. 45, lon. 37; from thence moderate weather with variable winds; from lat. 43, lon. 46, to lat. 42, lon. 52, passed a great number of icebergs and large quantities of drift ice; May 13, lat. 44 32, lon. 41 13, signaled a Norwegian bark, showing letters J R I D, bound E.; same date, lat. 44 33, lon. 41 40, passed a Norwegian bark, showing letters M Q K R, bound E.; May 14, lat. 43, lon. 43, sighted an Anchor Line steamer bound E.; May 16, no lat. or lon., passed a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum Rio Janeiro April 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco May 1, Para 7th, St Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.) Small, Glasgow, via Moville May 9, with mdse. and 37 cabin and 284 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. May 16, lat. 42.33 N., lon. 49 52 W., passed steamer Scotia bound E.

Steam-ship Sam Weller, (Br.) Ranton, Patras April 14, Messina 21st, Palermo 26th, and Gibralter May 1, with fruit to Phelps Bros.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch) Deddes, Rotterdam May 5, and Flushing 7th, with mdse. and 132 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. May 16, lat. 47, lon. 44, passed a number of icebergs and small quantities of field ice.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah May 13, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Atlanta, (of Boston,) Davis, Padang Jan. 25, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 17; crossed the equator April 19, in lon. 33; had squally weather up to the Cape, since then fine. March 17, off the Cape, signalized an English bark 58 ds. out from Calcutta for Trinidad.

Bark Rosetta, (Ital.,) Costa, Cagliari 52 ds., with salt to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 2.

Bark Inverness, (of London,) Peter, Shanghai Jan. 31, with teas to Bowring & Archibald. Passed Anjier Feb. 17, Cape of Good Hope March 28, St. Helena April 9, and crossed the equator 24th, in lon. 28 10; had light variable winds and calms most of the passage; Feb. 20, lat. 6 35 S., lon. 104 40 E., spoke bark Chattanooga, from Hong Kong for New-York; same day, barks Laurel, from Yokohama, for New-York, and Fenella, from ——, for ——; March 13, lat. 35 S., lon. 54 E., spoke ship Kingston, (Br.,) from Bombay, for ——; 17th, lat. 29 S., lon. 44 E., spoke bark Charlotte Clark, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Mauritius, 44 ds. out; April 5, off St. Helena, spoke ship British Princess, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee, 49 ds. out; 27th, lat. 1 N., lon. 31 W., spoke ship Hereford, (Br.,) from San Francisco, for Cork, 100 ds. out, who reported Captain sick.

Bark Amal, (Norw.,) Lunoe, London 49 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Schiller, (Ger.) Gloistein, Liverpool 32 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Experienced heavy gales from S. W. and N. W. for 5 ds.; off the banks, in the ice, sprung fore upper top-sail yard; May 7, at 9 A. M., lat. 45, lon. 44, took off the Captain and crew of bark Conway, (Br.,) from London for Quebec, she leaking so badly it was desirable to abandon her. The Schiller is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Paolina, (Ital.,) Ferrieni, Leghorn 52 ds., with marble, &c., to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar April 15; April 5, lat. 32 34, lon. 43 11, during a heavy gale from N. N. W., lost sails, stove boats, &c.; April 20, lat. 21 47, lon. 43 30, exchanged signals with a bark showing letters W R L B, from Astoria, for Cork.

Bark Azoff, (Norw.,) Holm, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Josephine, (of Pictou,) Young, City Island, in ballast to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Whittaker, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiles to order.

Brig Magdala, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rouse, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Mary Bartlett (of Machias,) Thompson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Dart, (of Halifax,) Colter, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Lily, (of Hantsport, N. S.,) Lawrence, Sagua 11 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 5 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to order—vessel to Duncan McColl.

Brig Emma, (of Portland,) Backman, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Brig Carlo, (Ital.,) Lauro, Marseilles 57 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 30.

Brig Open Sea, (of Bangor,) Hatch, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to A. Benton & Bros.—vessel to master. The Open Sea is bound to Philadelphia, put into this port for harbor.

Brig Republic, (of Windsor,) Davidson, Kempt, N. S., 15 ds., with 400 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Henry Whiting, (of Brooksville,) Perkins, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 230 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to Ives, Beecher & Co.

Schr. Robert Clark, (of Bridgeport,) Dayton, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. Llubi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Trott King, (of Calais,) Bradford, Aux Cayes 22 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. R. C. Thomas, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Windsor, N. S. 13 ds., with 420 tons plaster to Bonnevill & Edgett—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. California, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Nickerson, Tusket, N. S., 14 ds., with 11 cords of wood to master—vessel to John A. Janson.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Witherspoon Brothers—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Edward Burton, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 290 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Janette T. Hibbard, (of St. Stephen's, N. B.,) Meriam, Little Margaret's Bay, N. B., 8 ds., with lath, &c., to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Almeda, (of Pembroke,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with 309 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Francis Arthmus, (of East Machias,) Cole, Shulee, N. S., 20 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. J. A. Hatfield, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 230 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. W; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; State of Louisiana, for Glasgow; City of New-York, for Havana; City of Houston, for Bermuda; Huntsville, for Fernandina; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; barks Mendota, for Lisbon; Hattie H., for Morgan Pill; brig John Shay, for Kingston, Jam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Pearce, of the bark Conway, from London, for Quebec, abandoned at sea, reports very severe gales from W. to N. W.; vessel made water, which increased daily, although all hands were at the pumps; for several days the pumps were choked, and the ballast washed away; on May 7, lat. 45, lon. 44, the vessel settling down rapidly, made ready to leave her, when the bark Schiller, (Ger.,) hove in sight and took off the crew and myself, 22 in number; about 10 miles away the bark suddenly disappeared, and we saw no more of her.

Bark Three Brothers, (of New-York,) put into Pernambuco April 29 in consequence of sickness of Captain, who died same day and was buried on shore; she was to leave May 1 in charge of the mate, bound home.

The master of schr. Jesse Elizabeth, at Rio Janeiro, reports speaking March 27, in lat. 1 46 S., lon. 25 50 W., whaling bark Hadley, (of New-Bedford) with 160 barrels oil; had cruised as far S. as lat. 36; all well; chronometer 270 miles out of the way.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BARACOA, May 12.—Arr. schr. Olive, from Jacmel; 13th, schr. Daylight, McFadden, Aux Cayes; 14th, schr. Ocean Pearl, Wilour, New-York.

Cld. 13th, schr. Henry Middleton, Philadelphia; 14th, schr. Ada G. Shortland, New-York; Jessie Caill, Underhill, do.; 15th, schr. W. S. Farwell, do.

CAIBARIEN, May 16.—Sld. schr. Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, Baltimore.

CARDENAS.—Arr. 18th, brigs Five Brothers, Thurlow, New-York; Mechanic, Gould, Portland.

Sld. 18th, brig Acella Thurlow, Gailison, N. of Hatteras; schrs. A. J. Simonton, Hall, do.; L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, do., and Mary J. Cook, do.

Arr. 20th, brig Elizabeth Winslow, White, Philadelphia.

HAVANA.—Arr. 19th, brig John Swan, Dickson, Troon.

Sld. steamers Cuba, McIntosh, (from New-York,) for Vera Cruz, and Wilmington, Holmes, New-Orleans; steamer Austin, Morgan, for Brashear City.

MATANZAS—Arr. May 18, brigs Eleanor, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Baltimore; Geo. S. Berry, Kesser, Baltimore. 19th, bark Gladstone, (Br.,) Kenealy, St. John, N. B.; schrs. E. J. Morrison, Lavender, Boston; Minnie G. Loud, Holt, Baltimore; brig Chilean Wallah, (Br.,) Colcord, Baltimore.

Sld. 20th, brigs Gambia, Tupper, New-York; J. F. Merry, Bradley, New-York; Giles Loring, Anderson, N. of Hatteras. 19th, barks Yarmouth, (Br.,) Raymond, Pensacola; Sarah Hobart, Pinkham, N. of Hatteras; Frank, Wallace, N. of Hatteras; brigs Geo. Burnham, Staples, N. of Hatteras; schr. F. C. Ebbell, Veale, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, May 20.—Arr. 18th bark Harry Buschman, (Br.,) Congdon, Boston; and brig Sagua, Munday, Philadelphia; schr. M. B. Bramhall, Gillett, Brunswick, Ga.

Sld. 18th bark Eureka, Chapel, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 20.—Sld. for United States ports—Mercedes, Rome, Salem, Ystroom, F. Reck.

Arr. from the United States on the 18th inst.—Ferris S. Thompson, Frank Pendleton, Runeberg; the last two passed Elsinore.

Arr. on the 19th inst.—Virginia, Captain Ward, Cingalee, the latter at Hull; J. P. Smith, Naturalist, Kaleva, Republic, the latter in the Channel; Freya, Fornica.

Arr., on the 20th inst.: Erstalningen, San Giuseppe, Globe, Evening Star, Capt. Speich; Fasce, the latter at Gloucester; Faderenslaudet.

The National Line steam-ship France, Capt. Alltree, from New-York May 8, for this port, was off the Lizard at noon to-day.

BERGEN, Norway, May 17.—Sld. steam-ship St. Olaf, Petersen, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

ARE

MATCHLESS.

33 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

PRICES REASONABLE; TERMS EASY.

THE

GORHAM CO.

[Established 1831.]

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER.

We have now a large assortment of BRIDAL, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY, and HOUSEHOLD SILVER WARE, all of that high standard of purity (British "sterling") so long manufactured by us, and so favorably known to the public.

Retailed by the Company at their salesrooms.

No. 1 BOND STREET, near Broadway.

ALSO, BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application

Warerooms, 109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

SPRING GARMENTS

For Men and Boys. Everything that can be desired now ready upon our counters. An examination of our Stock will demonstrate the superiority of our Goods and the moderation of our prices.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.